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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Efforts To Recruit Support for SDI Viewed AA 1
[V. Gan in PRAVDA 1 May]
U.S. Commission Supports Chemical Weapons Buildup AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. To Use Summit To Push Confrontation Policy CC 1
IZVESTIYA Views U.S. Intentions CC 2
[1 May]
Majority Reject U.S. Hard Line at ECE Session CC 3
[IZVESTIYA 29 Apr]
PRAVDA's Biryukov Reviews Past Week's Events CC 4
[28 Apr]
Former NATO, Warsaw Pact Officers Meet in Vienna CC 7
[IZVESTIYA 29 Apr]
Briefs: Tashkent Medical Conference CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentary on U.S. Policy Toward Nicaragua A 1
[Kulik]
U.S. Using Nicholson Affair 'for Political Means' A 2
[PRAVDA 2 May]
Congressman Says Aid to Ethiopia 'Discriminatory' A 3
[IZVESTIYA 2 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Envoy Hosts Reception on National Day C 1
[IZVESTIYA 1 May]
Speaks on TV C 1

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Defense Minister on Gains, Counterrevolution D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr]
U.S. Official, Pakistan's Zia Discuss Arms Supplies D 3
Briefs: Soviet Power to Afghanistan D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese Writer Recalls South's Liberation E 1
[PRAVDA 30 Apr]
Movement for Nuclear-Free Zone in Pacific Viewed E 2
[Zubko in IZVESTIYA 29 Apr]

EASTERN EUROPE

Jaruzelski Comments on Warsaw Pact Extension F 1
[PRAVDA 1 May]
MSZMP Central Committee Plenum Cited on Pact F 1
[PRAVDA 1 May]
Albanian Role in Fighting Fascism Praised F 2
Soviet Warships Visit Bulgarian Port F 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Apr]
BCP Ideology Delegation Completes USSR Visit F 3
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Role of Small States in Western Europe Discussed G 1
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 30 Apr]
Arkhipov, French Envoy Discuss Trade Ties G 3
[PRAVDA 26 Apr]
French Education Minister Meets With Marchuk G 3
1935 Soviet-French Mutual Aid Treaty Recalled G 3
[Pustov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Apr]
Norwegian-Finnish Differences Examined G 4
[IZVESTIYA 30 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Naval Detachment Pays 'Friendly Visit' to Algiers H 1
Arkhipov Receives Algerian Housing Minister H 1
[PRAVDA 27 Apr]
PRAVDA Cites Sudanese Leaders on Situation H 1
Prime Minister on USSR Ties [1 May] H 1
CP Leader on Party Status [27 Apr] H 2
Murphy Meets Egyptian Minister, Ends Tour H 2
[IZVESTIYA 30 Apr]
TASS Cites 30 Apr Iran, Iraq Battle Reports H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

More Moscow Newspaper May Day Editorials R 1
PRAVDA on Importance of Labor [1 May] R 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Looks Ahead [1 May] R 2
Republic May Day Celebrations Described R 4
TV on Republic Activities R 4
Leaders Greet Marchers R 5
AUCCTU Hosts Reception R 5
Aliyev Lenin Day Speech Published as Brochure R 5
[PRAVDA 27 Apr]

Georgians Poll Public on 'Private Propertyism' R 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 22 Mar]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports Resolution on Local Industry S 1
[30 Apr]
Ferrous Metallurgy Production Improving S 3
Briefs: Far Eastern Line Season Starts S 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Army Directorate Debates Political Training V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Apr]
Marshal Tolubko Lauds Rocket Forces' Readiness V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr]
Marshal Kurkotkin Greets Victory Tourist Rally V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr]
Admiral Gorshkov Meets With Navy Veterans V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Apr]

U.S. EFFORT TO RECRUIT SUPPORT FOR SDI VIEWED

PM011644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan "International Notes": "At Other People's Expense"]

[Text] An eminent West European figure recently complained that the United States treats its allies "like vassals." You don't have to look too far for examples. Thus, at the end of March, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger sent the allies a message which, in the form of an ultimatum, demanded that they say within 60 days whether they will participate in research work on the program for the militarization of space, which is demagogically passed off as a "Strategic Defense Initiative." The pressure, exerted in a sharply categorical tone, caused a considerable shock on this side of the Atlantic and grated upon even the most "loyal" U.S. allies. This was understandable: Who wants to publicly acknowledge his status as Washington's "vassal"?

Having clearly overdone things, the administration decided to moderate its ardor somewhat. The very same Weinberger sent out new messages in an attempt to mitigate the initial unpleasant impression. This time the Pentagon chief, substituting grace for insolence, wrote that the term "deadline" apparently should not be taken literally. Furthermore, anonymous "U.S. officials" put all-out pressure on the press, inspiring reassuring statements. It appears from these reports that, as Washington has "admitted," the pressure to secure an official statement of support from the allies could produce the opposite results. REUTER reported as follows: President Reagan has apparently given up even the hope of convincing the participants in the forthcoming summit conference of Western countries in May to approve his "star wars" program.

This is a new story, so to speak, but let us assume that Washington diplomacy has given up the crude pressure and slipped on the "velvet gloves" of gentlemanly behavior toward its allies. What does this change? Well, sharp language will no longer be heard from across the Atlantic, there will be no more ultimatums, accusations, and charges of "disloyalty." However, the goals will remain the same, namely, to harness them to the adventurist enterprise and place the partners' scientific, intellectual, and, of course, financial resources at "big brother's" service, which, in fact, is what the "vassals" are being told to do. Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the Bundestag, spoke very accurately in this connection when he declared: "The U.S. proposal does not pursue the goal of enhancing our competitiveness in the sphere of modern technology. The proposal is based rather on the U.S. desire to take advantage of West European knowledge and abilities for their program..."

In other words, it is a question of, and this is obvious to many people in West Europe, the transformation of the allies and partners into appendages of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which, while not forgetting the earthly affairs of militarism, is now straining toward space militarism. However, this is a costly and heavy burden even according to Washington, which loves to boast that anything is within U.S. power. As they plan to appropriate $26 billion, people on the banks of the Potomac are aware that the federal treasury is not bottomless and that, given the gigantic federal budget deficit and increasingly frequent troubles of the U.S. economy, it will be very hard to drag this adventurist "cart" alone. Therefore, they are tempting the West Europeans with a "technological gold mine" that apparently guarantees not only a "space shield" but also a "vast technological leap into the future."

In reality, however, everything appears much more prosaic. On the basis of press reports the following assumption can be made: In dragging the allies into the "star wars" program, the United States is striving to burden them with a substantial share of the expenses.

That way it can channel its own funds primarily into those spheres of advanded technology that will enable it to recapture the commanding heights.

It is possible to cite numerous facts in support of such a conclusion, facts which testify to Washington's all-out attempts to prevent exchanges of not only technology but also scientific research. Last January, for example, the White House sanctioned the introduction of stricter Pentagon controls over the exports of modern U.S. technology to the capitalist countries, let alone other states.

Are there therefore any grounds for believing that the United States will "share" its technology with the allies harnessed to the "space chariot"? Who can guarantee that Washington will not at some moment use its traditional pretext for discrimination against its partners in the form of "foreign policy interests" or "national security," as happened, for example, in the case of the purely civilian construction project of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline or Belgium's deliveries of a boring and milling machine to the USSR? The answer is obvious: Any cooperation by West Europe in the "star wars" program, regardless of how specific any contribution may be, will promote only abstract benefits, accruing, furthermore, on "vassal" terms.

Of course the most important element in all this is the extremely grave danger with which the insane project for the militarization of space is fraught. Gaining its own momentum, the "star wars" program will inevitably lead from research to practical tests, which will be a qualitatively new stage in the deadly arms race.

In other words, the "worthwhile cause," as people in Washington now try to convince absolutely everyone, will in that case result in inconceivable damage to the common security of our common planet, damage as a result of which the "technological leap into the future" may well be a leap onto the radioactive ash of mankind.

U.S. COMMISSION SUPPORTS CHEMICAL WEAPONS BUILDUP

LD020514 Moscow TASS in English 0504 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Washington May 2 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is intensifying pressure on Congress to get it to approve a request of the Pentagon for 1.3 billion dollars in the 1986 fiscal year in funds for the "modernization" of the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons.

Walter Stoessel, head of the Commission on Problems of Chemical Weapons (the commission was apppointed by the U.S. President), told the Senate Armed Services Committee about the findings of the commission whose work, he admitted, was financed by the Pentagon. As one could expect, the commission backed the administration's efforts to build up U.S. stockpiles of chemical weapons. Stoessel and his commission particularly praised the Pentagon's demand on the production of a vast arsenal of such barbaric weapons of mass destruction, as binary munitions which emit nerve gas upon explosion. During Stoessel's appearance before the Armed Services Committee Senators Hart, Kennedy and Levine said that they had no faith in the "research" carried out by the commission since all of its members are known as zealous advocates of chemical warfare.

U.S. TO USE SUMMIT TO PUSH CONFRONTATION POLICY

LD020839 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 2 TASS -- Correspondents Vladimir Serov and Sergey Sosnovskiy reporting:

An annual meeting of leaders of the seven major capitalist nations -- the USA, West Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Canada -- opens here today. It has been conceived primarily as a review of "Atlantic solidarity". Under the flag of the community of "Western ideals and values" Washington intends to use the Bonn summit meeting, above all, for thrusting its militarist, adventuresome course on its partners, for drawing them deeper into the policy of confrontation with socialist countries and curtailing mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation with them and for working up international tensions. At the same time acute contradictions dividing the U.S. and its allies will invariably become an object of bargaining.

The tone for the summit of the "Big Seven" was set by President Ronald Reagan even before it opened officially. Within hours of his arrival in Bonn the U.S. President announced a package of "punitive measures" against Nicaragua, including a total trade embargo and suspension of all air services between the two countries.

Although the meeting is referred to as economic summit, political matters clearly take precedence at it. It follows from local press reports that the U.S. President intends to bring pressure to bear on U.S. allies in order to draw them into the realization of a sinister "star wars" program announced by him, to use for that purpose their scientific, technical and financial resources and turn them into sub-contractors of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

As to the economic aspects of the meeting, few observers expect it to come up with cardinal solutions to serious trade, economic, monetary and financial problems of the capitalist world or compose bitter differences between the members of the club of the "Seven".

No one expects any meaningful progress in reducing chronic mass unemployment. Few hope that agreement will be reached on such acute problems as protectionism in trade and restructuring of the existing monetary and financial system of the West based on the dominance of the U.S. dollar.

The United States will try to shift the brunt of economic difficulties on its European partners and Japan. Artificially keeping bank interest and dollar exchange rates at a high level, the U.S. pumps capital from Western Europe and Japan overseas, thus, funding the arms race that it is intensifying on earth and in space.

Western European countries in their turn advocate measures to stabilize currency exchange rates and are going to press for a restructuring of the entire monetary system of the West. President Francois Mitterrand of France said that he would insist that the dollar, the Japanese yen and the European currency unit of the Common Market countries be henceforth granted equal rights in settlement in international trade -- a measure that would put an end to an unjustified monopoly status of the dollar.

IZVESTIYA Views U.S. Intentions

PM011055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch under the general heading "What Reagan Is Bringing to Europe": "At Someone Else's Expense"]

[Text] Washington -- "The decision is final and not subject to review," R. Reagan stated in conversation with a group of foreign journalists on the eve of his trip to the Old World. As he said that, the White House chief's voice showed a tiredness and his reasoning lacked its usual self-confidence. Nor did he sound convincing when citing the "Almighty's judgement," which the U.S. President uses to try to disarm his opponents. The only thing there in plenty was a determination to get his own way and visit the Hitlerite soldiers' cemetery at Bitburg despite the protests of millions of people, including Americans.

The ominous shadow from the tombstones over the SS graves threatens to eclipse the brilliance of the formal dress, the radiance of the crystal chandeliers, and the glitter of the illuminations which, by tradition, will accompany the routine meeting of the heads of state and government of the seven leading Western countries that opens in Bonn 2 May.

Nevertheless, the U.S. delegation is going to Bonn with the most serious intentions. As U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes, a failure of R. Reagan's mission threatens the Western World with "renewed recession and economic warfare" erupting in the next few months. It goes without saying that this formulation should be perceived with allowances made for Washington's innate passion for rhetoric, arrogance, and embellishment of its role in international affairs. This line of reasoning is in tune with the words of the White House chief himself who, on the eve of his flight across the ocean, called the United States the "engine" of the capitalist economic system, once more called upon to set that system running smoothly. This explains the many recommendations to America's partners which Reagan will be taking to Bonn.

However, it would be more appropriate to call the "engine" a "pump," which the United States uses to extort investments and currency from its "partners'" pockets (which it achieves by an artificial hiking of the dollar exchange rate and an unwillingness to cut U.S. interest rates).

Matters do not end there, however. In Bonn, America's junior partners will have so-called "Reaganomics" imposed on them on an international scale: that is, all kinds of concessions to the corporations and an equally blatant cutting of spending on social needs. When setting out the Washington officials' train of thought, the press here indignantly writes that Western Europe lacks "structural flexibility": the authorities and businessmen in the Old World are too soft on working people for the American taste -- the lockout and dismissal weapons are not used often enough....

The White House's idea of resuming the trade talks broken off 6 years ago is imbued with a desire to recarve the existing economic system in the West in a way that suits the United States. Washington is prompted to take this step by its unaccustomed role as unsuccessful trader (it had a foreign trade deficit of $123 billion last year). The United States wants to rectify matters at other people's expense. Thus, in Bonn, the U.S. representatives intend to push through the idea of "trade and economic liberalism," which presupposes granting Washington unhindered access to Japanese and West European markets, this at a time when protectionist sentiment is on the increase in the United States.

As has been the case in recent years, the Bonn conference will be devoted to a discussion of international political questions.

In this regard, as White House spokesmen are letting it be known, Washington's allies will be instructed to even more implicitly follow the course of militarism, aggression, and adventurism aimed at confrontation with the socialist community countries and at pressuring the national liberation movements. Special significance is attached to the creation of a united front to spread the arms race into space within the framework of the "star wars" preparations. In this respect, Washington is hoping that the participants in the Bonn meeting will be satisfied with R. Reagan's unfounded assurances of his administration's imaginary commitment to the cause of disarmament and of reducing international tension.

MAJORITY REJECT U.S. HARD LINE AT ECE SESSION

PM011031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "A Course Toward Practical Accords"]

[Text] Geneva -- The 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization should be the start of a new stage of lasting, universal peace and social and economic development, says the main resolution adopted by the participants in the 40th session of the ECE, held in Geneva.

The resolution stresses the need to extend trade and economic cooperation on the continent, to which the ECE, as an important multilateral forum of states within the UN system, must make its contribution. The other resolutions and documents adopted at the session examine practical questions of the commission's work, in particular in the sphere of East-West trade, energy, transport, and the environment.

In the course of the session, the delegations of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and a number of neutral states upheld the need for new political impetus to deepen cooperation in the region and make it more stable and long-term in nature. In this connection, it was stressed that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, and the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the CSCE, must be a new starting point in the fulfillment of tasks in the further materialization of detente in the economic sphere.

The United States counterposed to the course of elaborating practical accords on a wide spectrum of West-East economic ties an obstructionist line aimed at undermining cooperation even in those spheres where accords had formerly been reached. The U.S. delegation, supported by certain West European allies in the aggressive NATO bloc, pursued tactics of twisting the arms of the delegations from West European countries, insisting on a hard line with regard to the socialist states. They sought to belittle the Commission's role and restrict its activity to little more then simple information-gathering.

This approach was rejected by the majority of participants in the session, who stressed that the decisions adopted in Helsinki and Madrid insistently demand that the ECE make major new efforts in the search for ways of developing economic ties on the continent. The importance of the work to determine opportunities for cooperation in the ECE region through the year 2000 and to draw up a general economic plan for the region until the end of this century was noted.

The results of the 40th ECE session once again confirmed the need to develop the economic basis of detente and eliminate the invented political obstacles which hamper normal economic ties.

PRAVDA'S BIRYUKOV REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S EVENTS

PM011045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Igor Biryukov "International Review"]

[Text] Last week was colored with a special tonality. The eve of May Day and the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the great victory have come to us with the flowering of renewed spring and the stern, solemn knell of memory. The socialist vanguard of mankind is greeting the day of working people's international solidarity with peaceful labor. The proletariat of capitalist states is defending new frontiers in acute class battles for its vital rights. The peoples of liberated countries are making their way in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Lenin Lives in the Achievements of Communists

The development of mankind confirms over and over again the historical correctness of Marxism-Leninism. The world's progressive people turn to Lenin for guidance for action. They find in Lenin's teaching a true compass for progress and the answer to the complex problems that arise in the modern world.

On the first day of this week, progressive mankind celebrated the 115th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Just like Moscow, many capitals witnessed mass gatherings and rallies, exhibitions, and scientific meetings devoted to Lenin's anniversary. From Prague to Vientiane, from Havana to Berlin, from Kabul to New York, from Beirut to Managua, from Georgetown to Rabat -- everywhere communists, working people, and representatives of broad public strata honored the memory of the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the leader and teacher of the working masses.

"Lenin lives in his ideas, in the CPSU's activity, in the great example and in every victory of the Soviet Union in the economy, science, and technology," Cuba's GRANMA says. "Our age has become the age of the materialization of Lenin's ideas," Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out. "The emergence of the world socialist system and its tremendous prestige are the most important evidence of the strength of Leninism. Now that the world's peoples are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, we are once again convinced of the wisdom of Lenin, who elaborated his teaching on the defense of socialism. Life has also confirmed the correctness of the principles formulated by him of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, and these principles are now the basis of the socialist community countries' foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and at security and detente."

The international public knows that the CPSU is unshakably true to Lenin's foreign policy course. It was with this chief conclusion that people with like-minded views abroad, our brothers and allies and all who value the cause of socialism, freedom, and democracy, welcomed the results of the 23 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum in Moscow. The CPSU Central Committee plenum, which examined questions of great political importance -- the convening of the party's next, 27th congress, and the tasks associated with preparing for and holding it -- became the focus of attention everywhere.

To avert war and prevent a nuclear catastrophe! -- this is the message the USSR once again addresses to all peoples and governments. The work of the April Plenum confirmed that the Soviet Union is ready to do everything to resolve this task -- this is the assessment made of the plenum decisions in the countries united in the socialist community.

The Moscow plenum directly named those who are to blame for the exacerbation of the international situation and the intensification of the arms race, who are sabotaging disarmament and undermining the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva by violating the accord reached earlier. Certain American newspapers and television companies as well as the State Department take umbrage at the "sharp" and "scathing criticism" that Moscow has leveled at the U.S. Administration. In actual fact, who, if not the U.S. ruling circles, has flooded the world with alarm and danger? Who is seeking to turn space into his own nuclear firing range? Who is kindling more and more new military conflicts on our planet, which threaten an explosion? From day to day, world events give a clear answer to these and many other questions, and every time the needle of the political compass finds the guilty parties in Washington and the NATO Headquarters.

Aggressive forces dream of social revenge. However, in our time the peace potential is so great that militarists and reactionaries do not dare to overstep the fatal line between peace and war. The community of socialist states, which is united by common ideals and goals, possesses tremendous economic and defensive might, and is consistently implementing a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, acts as an invincible force. This is a constructive, realistic, bold Leninist course. Its success primarily depends on the cohesion and unity of the socialist community countries and of all forces of progress, peace, and democracy. The improvement of fraternal cooperation is a priority direction of the CPSU's foreign policy activity.

Alliance of Fraternal Peoples

This week, pre-May Warsaw, regenerated from the ashes of war like the legendary phoenix, was the venue for a portentous event. A meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures was held in the Polish capital 26 April. In the city on the Vistula they resolved that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded on 14 May 1955 will remain in force for the next 20 years. Provided the contracting sides do not denounce the treaty 1 year before the expiry of that term, it will remain in force for a further 10 years.

The fraternal peoples that joined the Warsaw Pact 30 years ago can look with satisfaction at the path traveled together. At the time the treaty was signed in 1955, it was intended to preserve and strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world and strengthen European security. Today we can state with good reason that our peoples' expectations and aspirations have been realized.

So, what does the Warsaw Pact give the fraternal countries? It reliably defends the revolutionary gains. It makes it possible for the builders of the new society to work peacefully. It reliably ensures the inviolability of our state's borders. It has erected a strong obstacle in the way of the latter-day overthrowers of socialism and aspirants to world supremacy.

It is no wonder that before this meeting in Warsaw, the whole throng of anticommunists and anti-Soviets in the West began to stir like a swarm of wasps. They once again indulged in empty talk about the "communist threat" that the Warsaw Pact is said to embody and of which everyone is sick and tired. The truth is that the Warsaw Pact has never threatened anyone and threatens no one.

Let us recall how the military-political alliance of the fraternal socialist countries took shape. The great victory was won in 1945. On 25 April, servicemen of the Soviet Army and the U.S. Army shook each other's hands in the town of Torgau on the Elbe. They spoke of their determination to safeguard peace, which had been secured at such a high price. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the war against fascism on its shoulders, and the peoples and armies of the entire anti-Hitlerite coalition made a weighty contribution to achieving the common aim. The powder-covered soldiers thought that the postwar peace would be lasting.

However, the veterans who had a reunion in Torgau this week after 40 years know that their dream has still not been realized.

Why has this happened? As early as December 1945, in a message to Congress, President Truman put in a claim to "world leadership." In his notorious Fulton speech in March 1946, Churchill called for a "crusade" against the USSR and the countries of people's democracy. Then the heavy guns of U.S. expansion -- the "Marshall Plan" and the "Truman Doctrine" -- were brought into play. In March 1948, the creation of Western Union [as published] military-political groupings initiated the knocking together of the system of aggressive imperialist blocs. In April 1949, the North Atlantic pact was signed in Washington, and the aggressive NATO bloc was created. In May 1955, West Germany became a full and equal member of that alliance against socialism. That made the situation in Europe extremely complicated.

In order to curb the bellicose aspirations of the imperialist powers united in NATO, the Soviet Union and the European countries that had embarked on the path of socialist development had to counter the aggressive Western bloc with their own combined weight and their own military-political organization. Thus, there came into being in May 1955 an alliance of peoples based on full equality and comradely mutual assistance among sovereign states building their relations with countries of a differing social system on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

It is an alliance in the name of peace and socialism. It is to its great credit that the fraternal countries have managed to uphold peace in Europe for 3 decades -- which fact holds pride of place in its "service record."

Socialism's international policy is imbued with an indefatigable concern for peace. The USSR's major peace initiatives were confirmed once again at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures. Speaking in Warsaw, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said: "Today we appeal to all states in Europe and on other continents to rise above disagreements and become partners in the struggle against the new danger threatening all mankind: the danger of nuclear extermination."

The extension of the Warsaw Pact is a guarantee that the socialist community's contribution to the defense of peace on earth will be still more effective. On the eve of May Day and on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, this is a good gift to our fraternal peoples and to all progressive peace-loving mankind.

Dangerous Ambitions -- Bitter Lessons

The idea of an international May Day festival of working people, which came into being in the name of victory over international capital, has now been in existence for almost a century. The masters of the Old World have used and are continuing to use many dodges, not to mention overt repression, to undermine the working people's will for unity. Washington recently undertook a new diversion against May Day. The Reagan administration has decided to falsify the glorious tradition. The White House has directed that henceforth May Day be marked in the United States as a "day of loyalty." Thus the government of millionaires and billionaires was not ashamed to call working people to humbleness.

But how loyal is a capital to America's working people? Not by a single cent. The President promised during his election campaign a year ago: "I will never permit a reduction in social assistance payments..." But now he is envisaging a sharp reduction in the social benefits fund. Over the next 3 years, social payments in the United States will be cut by a further $21 billion, and pension funds by $4 billion. As a counterbalance to this, military spending will grow. The administration intends to increase the Pentagon budget by no less than $72 billion over 3 years.

America's working people have pointedly responded to the call for "loyalty" to big capital. On 22 April they concluded a big series of demonstrations and rallies within the framework of the "April days of action for peace, work, and social justice." The slogans under which 170,000 people marched in 9 major U.S. cities included demands for a reduction in the military budget and increased spending on social needs, particularly on the struggle against unemployment. Militant solidarity unites the working people.

Working people prefer honest work and a piece of bread on our earth to preparations for crazy "star wars." In class battles against capital for their rights, they resort to the weapons of the strike struggle. Reports from many countries on various continents show that working people invariably combine the demand for work and justice with the problem of defending peace, ending the arms race, and delivering all peoples from the threat of aggression and the yoke of colonialists and racists. These are the guidelines of the overwhelming majority of our world's inhabitants in the last third of the 20th century.

They are all the more topical because imperialism in various parts of the world is preparing a conspiracy against freedom-loving peoples. The U.S. "undeclared war" against heroic Nicaragua is an example of this. Washington's mercenaries stepped up their pressure on that Central American republic this week. U.S. tanks have been moved up to Nicaragua's borders, and warships flying the stars and stripes have trained their guns on peaceful cities and villages. At the same time, a blow has been struck against the plans of the champions of aggression: The House of Representatives has voted against providing $14 million in military aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. In itself, this amount does not seem large against the background of U.S. subversive activity in the world, but what we have here is a political defeat for the administration. It is true, however, that Vice President Bush hastened to declare that Congress' decision will not stop Washington's attempts to overthrow the Sandinist government.

It is significant that almost identical comments are being made on this event in Western capitals. A correspondent for the Paris Antenne-2 television company attests: "The shadow of the Vietnam war hung... over the debate in Congress." In other words, sensible Americans are afraid of getting bogged down in new military adventures. It is clear that international solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, who are struggling for a righteous cause, enhances their strength.

In Lebanon, Washington's loyal ally, Israel, is continuing to kill, destroy, and plunder, but it has nonetheless been forced to depart under blows from Lebanese patriots. The world's honest people voice solidarity with the people of Lebanon. In the Republic of South Africa, which is linked with U.S. capital by very close bonds, the racists are continuing to shoot native Africans, but the people's resistance to apartheid is steadily growing. Solidarity inspires the freedom fighters.

The week's events provide a key to understanding the noble and humane role that the community of socialist countries and the strengthening alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement play in the struggle for a better, peaceful future.

FORMER NATO, WARSAW PACT OFFICERS MEET IN VIENNA

PM010801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Novikov report: "Dialogue in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna -- The second meeting of former top officers from the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, organized on the initiative of the group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament," has opened here.

The meeting was opened by M. von Meijenfeldt, a representative of the Netherlands. He noted that the participants in the dialogue can well imagine the consequences of modern warfare. Our task is to help the public to understand the impending threat of nuclear catastrophe, in order to struggle against it more effectively.

A peculiarity of the present meeting, Colonel General of Aviation A.N. Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation, said in his speech, is that it is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, which delivered the peoples of Europe and the world from fascist enslavement. This victory cost us all very dearly. It was possible because the states and peoples of Europe and the other continents united in the face of a common enemy and formed the anti-Hitler coalition. The Soviet Armed Forces made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies.

We are firmly convined, the speaker went on, that if such a coalition of countries with different social systems was possible during World War II, it is possible and necessary now, before a war starts. This is the main lesson and conclusion to be drawn from the last war. The platform for this coalition is the existence of the threat of nuclear war -- a threat which is common to everyone -- and the need to struggle against it. That is why we are here at one table.

The participants in the discussion stressed the complexity and urgency of the present international situation. They noted the Soviet Union's readiness to improve relations with the United States to mutual advantage and without any attempt to encroach on each other's legitimate rights and interests. There was a high assessment for the new good-will step -- the Soviet Union's announcement of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the halting of other countermeasures in Europe.

The meeting is still going on.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT MEDICAL CONFERENCE -- A total of 25 experts from eight countries, including India Sri Lanka, Mongolia, and Spain, began a medical conference in Tashkent on 22 April. The meeting opened in Tashkent as a result of an initiative made by WHO's European organization. It is being jointly organized by the USSR Ministry of Health and WHO. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85 GF]

COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA

LD020922 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 2 May 85

["U.S.A.: Norm of Policy -- Lawlessness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 2 TASS -- by TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

Having suffered a serious defeat on Capitol Hill where the House of Representatives refused to meet the demand of the administration on more financial aid to anti-Nicaraguan terrorist bands, Ronald Reagan decided to vent his pathological hatred for the Sandinista revolution in a different field. He imposed an embargo on trade and air travel between the U.S. and Nicaragua, and made plans for a series of other measures which, in his opinion, must cause damage to that nation.

The Senate Republican Majority Leader Robert Dole, who is considered to be one of the closest associates of the U.S. President, went even further. He called for breaking off diplomatic relations with Managua. According to informed observers, demonstratively playing up its dispute with the Nicaraguan Government, Washington prepares ground for an overt armed invasion in Central America, as it did once in Indochina.

Aware of the fact that such a policy will not meet with support or at least understanding either among broad sections of the American public or in the Congress of the United States the administration is justifying its actions with false arguments. The main among them is a myth that the Sandinista regime "threatens" democracy in Latin America and even -- the national security of the U.S.A. It is alleged at the same time that Nicaragua has turned into a "pillar for Soviet military presence" in that region.

The method used, let's put it straight, is by no means a new one. The U.S. acted in keeping with a similar scenario in the past, too. That was the case, for instance, during U.S. interference in Chile, and on the eve of a bandit invasion of Grenada. To attain its hegemonistic ambitions, the Reagan administration is not averse to the use of any, even dirtiest, means. Another proof of that comes from the facts concerning Washington's anti-Nicaraguan activities. These facts have been put together in a booklet, called "In Contempt of Congress," that was just published in the United States. Dispelling myths about a "communist menance" in the Western Hemisphere, the authors of the booklet recall the words of former U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler Moss: "What we see in Central America today would not be much different if Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union did not exist".

The booklet prepared and published by the Washington Institute for Policy Studies completely disproves Reagan's allegations to the effect that his administration is striving for a "peaceful settlement" in Central America and does not set itself the task of overthrowing the Sandinista government. The booklet demonstrates, citing concrete facts, that everything testifies to the opposite. Washington grossly violates the provisions of the United Nations Charter and norms of international law. It conducts a veritable undeclared war on Nicaragua, spends CIA funds for anti-Nicaraguan purposes, mines ports of the foreign state, stages political murders, supports terrorists, illegally supplies weapons to them, while working up hysteria around the "Soviet presence" in that country.

Concealing its dirty aims, the White House misleads not only ordinary Americans but the Congress as well.

Former U.S. Senator George McGovern, the leader of the public organization, Americans for Common Sense, writes in a foreword to the booklet that the present U.S. Administration, unwilling to learn lessons of the Vietnam period, puts "its policy goals above the law" in shaping its policy toward Nicaragua, as a result of which they become illegal. "We see today...the administration's attempts to circumvent congressional restrictions on Central American aid, its sneaking of funds appropriated for one purpose in Honduras into a non-authorized military project, the shady use of American military personnel in El Salvador and Nicaragua", George McGovern underlines.

Even many among those who usually support the administration in Congress cannot agree with the White House's policy toward Nicaragua. They are aware of the fact that escalating pressure on Central American countries is fraught with destabilization and aggravation of the overall situation in the entire region. David Bonior, a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, said that the administration's policy was drawing the country into an escalating war in Central America. Another member of the House of Representatives, Robert Matsui, said that the record of the administration's actions with respect to Nicaragua completely disproved statements concerning its peaceful intentions.

It is evident that solutions to Central American problems cannot be found along the lines of power politics, imperial ultimatums and diktat. As was stated during a meeting of Soviet leaders with a delegation of Nicaragua a few days ago, the sole realistic direction for a peaceful settlement in keeping with the norms or international law is a road of negotiations with due account of the legitimate interests and with full respect for the sovereignty of all the countries of that region.

U.S. USING NICHOLSON AFFAIR 'FOR POLITICAL AIMS'

PM021032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 5

["Isn't It Better To Display a Responsible Approach?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] As was already reported, on March 24, 1985, there was an incident with U.S. servicemen conducting an intelligence action on the territory of a closed military installation of a group of Soviet troops in Germany. The trespassers were, as was established, members of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission Major Arthur Nicholson and Sergeant Jessie Schatz.

In that connection a firm protest was lodged with the U.S. side and the demand was expressed that measures be taken to see to it that the 1947 Agreement on Military Liaison Missions be strictly complied with.

The U.S. side was compelled to admit that above mentioned persons were engaged in intelligence activities, though it tried to justify such actions. It also proposed that U.S. and Soviet military representatives should discuss the question of preventing incidents with members of military liaison missions and urged that no extra complications be introduced into the Soviet-U.S. relations.

By mutual agreement a meeting was held between the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the commander in chief of the U.S. Ground Forces in Europe. The intention to strictly observe the 1947 agreement was expressed and the procedure pertaining to the order of actions in case of noncompliance by members of military liaison missions with the rules of the agreement was reaffirmed.

On both sides it was concretely stated once again that weapons have not been used, are not used, and will not be used in detaining and expelling members of missions. The Soviet side noted that actions of the sentry in the March 24 incident were undertaken not against a member of a liaison mission as such, but against an unknown trespasser who did not obey his orders. On the whole it would seem, the meeting promoted settlement of the situation.

But such a turn obviously did not suit some people in Washington. They again started heightening tension there and again put into play the distorted version of what took place, and also of the contest of the meeting of the USSR and U.S. military representatives. Seeking to mislead the public as to the real circumstances of the incident and to shirk responsibility, U.S. representatives go as far as saying that the Soviet side should apologize and discuss the need of some compensation.

Certainly the tragic outcome of the incident is cause for regret. One can well understand the emotions of the family of Major Nicholson. But the attempts to use what has happened for political aims are most unseemly. There is every indication that the calculation is made on poisoning the atmosphere and, at the same time, on trying to divert the attention from Washington's recent steps, which caused broad protests.

For those who are engaged in all that, it is high time to understand that there is no prospect in the policy of kindling mistrust. It should be clear that if in Washington they really have the intention, as they from time to time declare, of conducting a serious dialogue, of jointly looking for ways of improving Soviet-U.S. relations, then they should act correspondingly.

CONGRESSMAN SAYS AID TO ETHIOPIA 'DISCRIMINATORY'

PM020941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "United States-Ethiopia: What Guided Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 1 May -- For purely political reasons official Washington deliberately delayed the granting of aid to Ethiopia, which has been hit by a very severe drought, Byron Dorgan, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, declared here.

The chief reason for this stand, he said, is that a government not to the [U.S.] Administration's liking is in power in Ethiopia.

A report on Washington's "aid" to Ethiopia prepared at the congressman's request by the U.S. General Accounting Office points out that in at least two instances there was a long delay in examining and meeting the requests of charitable organizations for urgent aid to be given to the people of the African country.

B. Dorgan resolutely condemned Washington's discriminatory approach to giving aid to foreign countries.

JAPANESE ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

PM011113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Marking the Holiday"]

[Text] On 29 April Yasue Katori, Japan's ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

Present at the reception were A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, T.B. Guzhenko, chairman of the board of the USSR-Japan Society and a USSR Minister, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Speaks on TV

LD292106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori]

[Text] Today is Japan's national day. Taking part in our program is Yasue Katori, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the USSR.

[Begin Katori recording in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation] Hello. I am very glad that today, as the Japanese ambassador to the USSR, I can address greetings to the entire Soviet people. After World War II our country, having decided to make efforts to eliminate the threat of war and contribute to the cause of peace and the flourishing of mankind, has, over the course of 40 years, been using all opportunities available to it to direct the means at its disposal toward building peace and prosperity at home and abroad, to awaken the creative forces and life energy in every person, and to form a free, rich, and harmonious society. That is what the process of development in today's Japan is aimed at.

Japan's sincere desire to establish peaceful and stable relations of mutual trust with your country -- our neighbor across the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk -- is based on precisely this principled position held today by our country. After World War II, Japanese-Soviet relations went through a successful development in economy and trade, science, culture and other fields. It has to be admitted, however, that at present, Japanese-Soviet relations have still not reached the desired level.

Although Japan and the USSR resumed diplomatic relations in 1956, the question of concluding a peace treaty still remains open. I think that the two countries should embark on dealing with the main task -- that of concluding a peace treaty -- after settling those questions, the solution of which was envisaged at the time diplomatic relations were normalized between our countries, to take place at subsequent talks on the basis of the fundamental ideas in the 1956 Japanese-Soviet joint declaration.

Dialogue and contacts at various levels have been taking place recently between Japan and the Soviet Union. For instance, there was the visit to Japan in October last year by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Mr Kunayev.

Recently, in connection with the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a conversation took place between Mr Nakasone, the Japanese premier, and Mr Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I greet such an activization of dialogues and contacts with all my heart as a factor that will contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding between Japan and the Soviet Union. Establishing deeper mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries in spheres as wide as possible might, at first glance, seem like a roundabout path, but it is precisely this that in the final analysis, will be the shortest path for the development of Japanese-Soviet relations on a long-term and stable basis.

I would again like to stress that Japan is ready with an open heart to meet any dialogue that may promote the deepening of mutual understanding between our two countries.

In conclusion, I would like, on behalf of the Japanese Government and people, to wish you all health, much happiness, and prosperity.

Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

DRA DEFENSE MINISTER ON GAINS, COUNTERREVOLUTION

PM301049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[Report on an interview with DRA Defense Minister Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammad by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin under the rubric "Today Is the 7th Anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan": "Watching Over the People's Gains" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] It was 7 years ago, on 27 April 1978, that the spring thunder of the revolution woke ancient Afghanistan to a new life. The April Revolution, national democratic by its nature, its tasks, and the breadth of participation by the people's masses, and accomplished under the leadership of the PDPA was the result of many years of struggle by the Afghan people for their liberation, and laid the foundations for radical political, economic, social, and cultural transformations in the country. At the request of our permanent correspondent in the DRA, Lt Col V. Skrizhalin, DRA Defense Minister Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council, spoke of the path traveled by the Afghan people over these years, of their heroic struggle against internal and external enemies, and of how the servicemen of the Afghan Army are greeting the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution.

The Afghan people, the defense minister said, are currently having to resolve two complex tasks at once: the further development of the country's national economy and the armed defense of the Republic against imperialist aggression. As was noted at the 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum held in March, the Afghan people have achieved certain positive results in party and state building, as well as in resolving socioeconomic problems. Last year the plan for the production of gross national product and for national income was fulfilled for the first time. The volume of industrial production in that year increased by 4.6 percent, exceeding the prerevolutionary level by 5 percent. Agriculture continues to develop steadily, supplying our people with basic food products. Work to implement the land and water reform has been stepped up markedly; construction, transport, and communications have been further developed.

True, these results may seem modest, but it should not be forgotten under what conditions they were achieved. In order to uphold the gains of the revolution and rebuff imperialist aggression, the country is forced to divert considerable material and human resources from the resolution of pressing national economic tasks. Only if this is taken into account is it possible to really appreciate what efforts by the party, people, and state lie behind every fraction of a percent growth in production. The fact that such growth exists at all speaks for itself. The enemy is powerless to prevent the Afghan people from building their life as they wish, although we are dealing with a serious enemy. Even the U.S. press admits that CIA interference in the DRA's internal affairs has grown into the biggest secret U.S. operation since the Vietnam war. The fact that the United States has turned our neighbor Pakistan into a bridgehead for aggression against the DRA gives rise to the possibility of Suchan operation taking place. There are now 120 camps there where thousands of bandits are trained in the bloody craft of killing and sent into Afghanistan.

At present, the minister went on, the DRA Government is taking effective measures to ensure the security of the state border. This is one of the most important tasks facing the state and the Armed Forces. It was clearly formulated in the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at the 15th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. In particular, he said that the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, on the basis of the highest interests of the revolution and the fatherland's security and with a view to finally suppressing the counterrevolution which is penetrating the country, considers it necessary to adopt resolute, urgent measures to ensure the effective protection and defense of the DRA's borders with Pakistan and to protect some of the most important sections of the border with Iran.

The protection and defense of our borders must be not only a matter for the border guards, the Army, and the people's militia, but the vital cause of the population, which also means the tribes living in these border regions.

Let me note that the people, including the tribes, have an attitude of understanding and approval toward these measures. Despite the increasingly frequent armed provocations in certain sectors of the Afghan-Pakistani border, in which Pakistani servicemen take part along with the dushmans, in general and the situation in the border regions is becoming more stable and the conditions are being created for a more tranquil life for the population thanks to the active efforts of Army units and border forces.

In conditions where our enemies are trying to extend the scale of the undeclared war, the state is doing everything necessary to further strengthen the Armed Forces. The DRA Army is now capable of successfully resolving the tasks it faces. Its numerical strength and level of technical equipment are maintained at the necessary level. It is fully staffed with ideologically tempered, professionally trained officer cadres.

Bearing in mind the complexity of the military-political situation in the country and the existence of a constantly growing threat from counterrevolution and imperialism, and being profoundly aware of their responsibility to the country and people for the defense of revolutionary gains, Army personnel work persistently to master weapons and hardware, improve their combat skill, and study the contemporary science of war. A characteristic of today's training process is that as a rule it is organized in the conditions of combat operations, and any theoretical premise is at once tested in practice, on the battlefield. Whereas formerly, at the very beginning of the undeclared war, it was usually said that the Afghan Army was learning to wage war, now it may be said that the DRA Army knows how to wage war. The successful combat operations, in the course of which large rebel gangs operating in vitally important parts of the country have been routed, are proof of this. The most perceptible blow has been inflicted on the counterrevolutionary forces in the Provinces of Vardak, Kapisa, Lowgar, Baghlan, Nangarhar, Farah, and Paktia. This has had a favorable effect on improving the situation in the country as a whole.

The population of those regions where gangs are still active is not remaining aloof from the struggle against counterrevolution. The inhabitants are forming themselves into detachments of (malishay) -- volunteer defenders of the border -- and detachments for the defense of the revolution, and are joining civil defense subunits and units. These are regiments, battalions, and individual companies made up of the local population and strengthened with cadre officers, combat hardware, and armaments. They have already acquitted themselves well in combat operations against the Afghan people's enemies. It is noteworthy that many of these formations are being set up on the basis of former groups of bandits who have broken with the counterrevolution. These are people who have not only become convinced of the senselessness of the struggle against the state, but have realized that they were fighting against their own people, against themselves.

This realization on the part of our enemies is above all the results of the great, purposeful, all-around political work which our party is doing among the masses. Life itself, in an Afghanistan under renewal, with its real successes in the political, social, and economic transformations which are being carried out in the people's interests, is the best agitator on behalf of the people's power.

The PDPA is the leading detachment of Afghan society. Its leadership is the main source of the DRA Armed Forces' might. It displays tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and for the ideological and political education of personnel. The Afghan Army's might in military hardware is strengthening, its combat potential is growing, the political activeness of servicemen in the struggle against the counterrevolution is increasing. We regard all this as the result of our party's leadership of the Armed Forces, the result of the all-around, selfless assistance to the Afghan people on the part of the Soviet Union. The Afghan Army today is an army of the new type, uniting in its ranks true patriots and internationalists.

Our countries, Afghanistan and the USSR, and our peoples are linked by an ancient friendship, at whose birth was Lenin. Always, in any difficult time in Afghanistan's history, the great northern neighbor -- as the Afghans call the Soviet Union -- has come to our assistance. This happened again in the new stage of the Afghan revolution, when a mortal threat hung over the gains of April 1978. The bringing in of the limited contingent of Soviet troops at the Afghan Government's request thwarted imperialism's designs.

A new expression of Afghan-Soviet friendship is the combat collaboration between the Afghan Army servicemen and the servicemen in the Soviet limited contingent, who are successfully fulfilling their international duty to help the Afghan people to rebuff the imperialist aggression. Great significance for the further development of Afghan-Soviet relations was attached to the March meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The Afghan people, Lt Gen Nazar Muhammad said in conclusion, also feel great gratitude toward the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces for saving our country from fascist enslavement. Fascism's imperial plans in World War II included conquering the countries of the Middle and Near East. Only the defeat of Hitler's Germany, to which the Soviet people made the main contribution, prevented the implementation of these sinister plans. That is why the Afghan people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory as their own national holiday.

U.S. OFFICIAL, PAKISTAN'S ZIA DISCUSS ARMS SUPPLIES

LD020844 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Assistant to the United States Defense Secretary for Political Affairs Fred Ikle has visited Islamabad, where he met with the head of the military regime of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq. According to news agencies further military supplies to Pakistan were discussed at the meeting. Pakistan's rearmament is giving rise to concern in neighboring India.

BRIEFS

SOVIET POWER TO AFGHANISTAN -- Power is now being supplied to Afghanistan from Central Asia's power-generating network over Amu Darya. The high tension cables linking the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have been activated. The 13-km-long powerlines are being supplied with 220,000 volts of electricity from the Naryn powerplant in the Tajik SSR and the Navoi thermal power plant in the Uzbek SSR. The plans for the drawing of the powerlines were prepared by Uzbek experts. The power that is being supplied to Afghanistan will help that friendly country develop its economy. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Apr 85 GF]

VIETNAMESE WRITER RECALLS SOUTH'S LIBERATION

PM011340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Thi, general secretary of the SRV Writers Union: "Unforgettable Days" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Today is a memorable day in the life of the fraternal SRV. The liberation of the country's south was completed and the unification of the motherland occurred 10 years ago as a result of the heroic and selfless struggle waged by the people led by the Communist Party. This historic victory opened the path to the building of independent, united, and socialist Vietnam.

Hanoi -- The American interventionists did everything to ensure that they remained forever south of the 17th parallel, having set up a neocolonialist regime there. For 20 years, our land was torn apart by exploding bombs and shells, by napalm and toxins. Despite all the burdens and trials, however, we always believed in the victory of the just cause of the motherland's unification.

On that day in the spring of 1975, the mighty hurricane of the people's war swept the rotten puppet regime out of South Vietnam and cleared the way for the building of an independent, uinted, and socialist motherland.

Today we are festively celebrating this glorious date. It is profoundly symbolic that this event occurred 30 years after Soviet soldiers hoisted the red banner of victory above the Reichstag. Our red banner with the gold star hoisted above the presidential palace in Saigon fluttered in the very same fresh breeze of victory, victory of freedom over slavery, of light over darkness.

In those days many of us came out of the jungle, from the strongholds of revolutionary bases and partisan areas, for the first time. Together with everyone else, I too made my way south. I covered part of the distance in a motor vehicle going the same way, and the rest on foot, making my way through the throng of people.

I was walking on roads along which, just a few months before, free movement could not even be thought of: automatic weapons had been firing all around, shells and rockets had been exploding. Now life was beginning everywhere following the liberation.

As I walked, I recalled recent images of reality in the south. I saw in my mind's eye canals overgrown with grass and the black shadows of U.S. helicopters in the sky. I recalled tree trunks without a single leaf in what had once been green forests, charred coconut palm groves, beaches enmeshed in barbed wire, abandoned wells.

The neocolonialists left behind many problems in our country's south, but the war brought as many calamities and sufferings to the northern regions. Settlements and cities north of the 17th parallel were destroyed by U.S. air raids. Only heaps of broken bricks were left from tile-roofed homes surrounded by greenery. In Nam Dinh, for example, a major textile industry center, only one-third of the buildings survived.

However, following the dawn of victory, life returned quickly to Vietnam's crippled land. The peasants went out into the rice paddies. Potato and sweet potato shoots started appearing even along the edges of bomb craters. The roar of jet aircraft was no longer to be heard in the sky, and the air echoed to the ringing voices of children hurrying to school with textbooks under their arms. I thought: At the cost of what sacrifices, Vietnam, was your victory gained!

Back in Hanoi, I saw the smooth, quiet waters of the Hoan Kiem and the Ho Tay and the commotion of cyclists passing one another on the capital's streets, but this tranquillity was deceptive. Friends told me about the complicated situation along the northern border, about difficulties at the talks with the Chinese side, and about the appearance of PRC warships near the Paracel and Spratly Islands.

Alarming news also started arriving at that time from the Vietnam-Cambodia border about exchanges of fire provoked by "Khmer Rouge" detachments.

Ten years have now passed since that time. Despite all the trials that befell Vietnam during these years, our country's borders are lasting and inviolable. The SRV people, led by the Communist Party, are confidently facing the future and building the new life.

The devastated villages and countryside in the south have been reborn, the streets in cities along the northern border, reduced to ruins by Chinese soldiers, have been rebuilt. This spring the green rice shoots appeared at the same time in all of the Republic's regions. We are now fighting the battle for the harvest, the battle to ensure food for the people and raw materials for industry. Sown areas are expanding in the new state farms which cultivate hevea, coffee, tea, industrial crops, and tropical fruit. Supplies are not yet abundant in the state and cooperative stores, but more and more consumer goods are appearing each day. People are working enthusiastically on the construction projects of socialism, which are being erected with the Soviet Union's help.

Nowadays, simultaneously with the 10th anniversary of the south's liberation, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is being widely celebrated all over our country. We entertain a feeling of most profound respect for the memory of the 20 million Soviet people and antifascist fighters who sacrificed themselves for the sake of the peoples' freedom and happiness.

The war to exterminate all living things waged by the United States in Vietnam demonstrated the crimes that imperialism is capable of committing at the present level of technological development. Today, however, the threat to mankind is immeasurably greater. The hotheads in the Pentagon are examining plans for " limited" and "total" nuclear war, in the flames of which civilization may perish.

Today, as in the past, during the war against fascism, the Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the peoples fighting to preserve peace and life on earth. On the other hand, bellicose imperialist forces and international reaction are hatching their aggressive and perfidious schemes. However, Vietnam's experience has shown that the world now is no longer what it used to be. We believe that the barbarians of the late 20th century will be halted and that our people, together with the other peoples on the planet, will victoriously enter the new century, which must become the century of peace and freedom.

MOVEMENT FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN PACIFIC VIEWED

PM010933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Zubko "International Commentary": "The Pacific Ocean: An Antinuclear Wave"]

[Text] The New Zealand authorities' decision to ban U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at the country's ports has made many foreign observers take a fresh look at the movement of Pacific countries and peoples to burn that region into a nuclear-free zone. "This is just the tip of the iceberg," newspapers and magazines in many countries are currently writing.

(J. Dibblin), a commentator for the British magazine NEW STATESMAN, recalls, for instance, that back in 1975 the first international conference of supporters of a nuclear-free Pacific Ocean was held on the Fiji Islands. This idea quickly became popular. The conference held in Vanuatu in 1983 was attended by representatives of 28 Pacific countries, territories, and movements.

(S. Yogendra), an observer for the Indian newspaper PATRIOT, has also returned to the subject of a nuclear-free Pacific. He draws attention to the following fact: In August 1984 a forum of countries of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean opposed to nuclear weapons was created. The forum consisted of Papua New Guinea, Nauru, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Two of this forum's decisions attract particular attention. The participating countries collectively banned the siting of nuclear weapons on their territories and the discarding of nuclear waste near the islands. As for warships carrying nuclear weapons, the forum decided that each state must individually determine its attitude toward allowing them into its ports. It is highly significant that of the aforementioned countries, only Fiji consented to allow U.S. warships to call.

The Australian Government has so far refrained from giving direct support to the demands of the small Pacific countries, but it too has repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of the Western nuclear powers. The Canberra authorities, for instance, did not allow the British warship Invincible to enter the country's docks for repairs. Why not? The captain refused to say whether there were nuclear weapons on board.

It is not too difficult to understand the reasons for the ursurge of the "Pacific antinuclear wave." First, it was in the Pacific theater of hostilities that the Americans dropped the first atom bombs (Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945). Second, the Pacific has long been a testing range for new weapons: Since 1946, when the news of the explosions on Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls sped around the world, the United States, Britain, and France have carried out more than 250 nuclear bomb tests in the Pacific.

There is also a third fact. The Pentagon is trying to actively use the Pacific in its current nuclear missile strategy. It is well known that sea-based cruise missiles are already stationed on ships of the 7th Fleet, that the United States is harnessing Japan to this strategy more and more actively (despite Japan's three non-nuclear principles), and that, lastly, the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces Pacific Command which keeps practically one-half of our planet in its sights, is located in Hawaii.

It is well known that the Soviet Union actively supports the peoples' struggle to create nuclear-free zones -- whether in northern Europe or the Balkans, central Europe, or the Pyrenees. We also keep a sympathetic eye on the Pacific countries' antinuclear movement, especially in that their struggle is inextricably linked with actions against the vestiges of colonialism.

"While the islands of Tahiti, New Caledonia, Wallis, Futuna, and East Timor remain colonies, the Pacific cannot become an independent zone entirely free of nuclear weapons" -- these words from (Baraka Sope) -- a Vanuatu parliamentary deputy -- accurately represent the crux of the problem.

JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

PM011513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr -- The consolidation of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is a very important principle of the Polish state's activity and serves as the firm foundation for its long-term development, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said addressing a congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

Our international unity and our resolve to ensure our joint, coordinated advance, the Polish leader said, were affirmed at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures and especially during our cordial and fruitful talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Warsaw.

The main human right is the right to life. Poland, which lost one out of every five of its citizens during World War II, has a special right to call for peace and the denunciation of the aggressive forces of imperialism, which are pushing mankind toward the nuclear abyss.

We were guided by these ideas, the speaker stressed, in signing the protocol on extending the term of the pact on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. In the past 30 years the Warsaw Pact organization has been a bulwark of peace and security for the peoples of the socialist community countries. It will continue to be a graphic confirmation of our allied countries' determination to continue the struggle for detente and dialogue in international relations, W. Jaruzelski noted.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CITED ON PACT

PM011437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "MSZMP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Budapest, 30 Apr -- An MSZMP Central Commiteee plenum held here has heard a report by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The information report on the plenum notes that the MSZMP Central Committee approved the activity of the Hungarian delegation at the meeting of top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries. It was emphasized that the extension of the Warsaw Pact was dictated by the prevailing international situation, by NATO's existence and policy, and by the danger threatening the cause of world peace. However, the Warsaw Pact states' joint proposal on the simultaneous dissolution of the two military organizations remains in force.

The MSZMP Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the Warsaw Pact Organization, which is a reliable guarantee of its member-states' security and independence, successfully serves the coordination of their peace-loving foreign policy and the defense of peace in Europe and throughout the world. As they have done so far, the Warsaw Pact states will continue in the future to consistently act in the interests of preventing the danger of world war and to direct their efforts toward the preservation of military-strategic equilibrium, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the expansion of cooperation between them, the solution of vexed issues through negotiations, and the consolidation of the results of detente.

Hungary, the information report says, will continue to fulfill its commitments within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, to contribute to the improvement of that organization's activity and the consolidation of its defense capability, and to direct its efforts toward coordinating the foreign policy activity of the socialist community states and implementing the peace initiatives they have put forward. This policy accords with the Hungarian people's fundamental interests and serves the cause of socialism.

The plenum also discussed questions connected with preparation for the elections to the Hungarian State Assembly and local councils scheduled for 8 June.

ALBANIAN ROLE IN FIGHTING FASCISM PRAISED

LD020619 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0537 GMT 2 Apr 85

["Tribute of Respect" - TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 May (TASS) -- The Soviet Union resolutely supported the Albanian people's national liberation struggle, TRUD writes in connection with the 43d anniversary of the start of the Albanian people's armed struggle against fascism. The Soviet Government made a special statement in December 1942 "on Albania's independence" in which it welcomed the Albanian patriots' heroic struggle and stressed that "it does not recognize any of Italian imperialism's claims to Albanian territory and wishes to see Albania liberated from the yoke of the fascist invaders and its independence restored."

The Soviet Army's successes raised the Albanian patriots' fighting spirit and strengthened their faith in speedy victory, the paper stresses. More and more new fighters joined the ranks of the partisans. A general staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army was formed on 10 July 1943 to provide better leadership for the patriots' combat actions and the formation of its regular units started.

Hitler's troops invaded Albania in September 1943 following fascist Italy's capitulation. The Albanian National Liberation Army offered stubborn resistance, being able to hold a number of the country's liberated areas.

The Soviet troops' offensive in the Balkans in the autumn of 1944 created favorable conditions for combat actions by the Albanian National Liberation Army, which comprised approximately 70,000 fighters by that time. Its units initiated a resolute offensive, which culminated in the total explusion of the fascist occupiers from that country's territory on 29 November 1944.

The Soviet and Albanian peoples fought together against the fascist invaders in the years of World War II, TRUD notes in conclusion. On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, Soviet people pay tribute of sincere respect to the Albanian people, who contributed to the common cause of routing fascism.

SOVIET WARSHIPS VISIT BULGARIAN PORT

PM011000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Captain 3d Class V. Chupakhin dispatch: "Meetings on Bulgarian Soil"]

[Text] Ruse, 29 Apr -- A detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Captain 1st Class O. Muravyev, which is sailing to places of combat glory to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, has arrived at Ruse, a Bulgarian city and port on the Danube. Many of the city's inhabitants gathered on the quay and joyfully welcomed the Soviet sailors, the heirs of those who 40 years ago brought freedom to Bulgarian soil. The Black Sea sailors laid wreaths at the monument erected in honor of the Soviet Army and at the fraternal tomb of Bulgarian fighters against fascism. A soiree of combat friendship, at which the class brothers met, was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

The visit's program, which is packed with numerous events, is expected to take several days. The ships will continue their journey down the Danube on 2 May.

BCP IDEOLOGY DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

PM010949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty ties, a delegation of BCP party workers headed by V. Momov, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Section, visited the Soviet Union 22 through 27 April.

The Bulgarian comrades were familiarized with the CPSU'S experience of ideological work and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and a number of ideological establishements.

ROLE OF SMALL STATES IN WESTERN EUROPE DISCUSSED

PM011440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[I. Melnikov article: "A Voice That Is Growing Stronger. Western Europe's Small and Medium Countries in International life" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] The so-called medium and small states in Western Europe proclaim their active participation in the continent's life. They now produce almost one-third of the entire West European region's industrial output. Last summer the Netherlands postponed the examination of the question of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on its soil for 18 months. Greece refused to participate in NATO's military maneuvers. The Austrian and some other governments are rejecting the White House's bids to interfere in their trade relations with the socialist world. All these factors and many others are generating greater interest among the international public in the role played by this category of West European countries.

Western Europe's small countries are interested in the elimination of international tension because the materialization of detente would ensure a more stable economic situation for them. It is Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and Finand -- neutral countries and nonmembers of military-political organizations — that account for three-fifths of the small states' total exports to the socialist countries, and they gain from this.

The positive effect of a policy of good-neighborliness and equality regardless of countries' size is convincingly displayed in Soviet-Finnish relations, which are distinguished by a stability and dynamism stemming from the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The level that has been achieved in reciprocal trade, already standing at R5 billion, the scores of economic projects either completed or under construction on the territory of both countries, and the deepening of production sharing and specialization -- all this is weighed in the scales of mutual advantage.

The data concerning Soviet-Austrian and Soviet-Norwegian trade are impressive. The volume of the latter has quadrupled over the last decade. The Netherlands, Greece, Belgium, and a number of other small West European states are confidently following the course of mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. A number of long-term agreements concluded between them over the past few years provide for the same goods import regulations as in trade with any third country. There is certainly still much untapped potential here. It is necessary to remove all kinds of discriminatory barriers -- tariffs damaging the partner's interests, licensing systems, and quantitative restrictions on imports from the socialist countries.

Detente brought much that was positive to Europe's small countries. It was detente that taught them to better understand what it means to be good neighbors in our age. It is no accident that realistic politicians in many West European capitals speak with gratitude about detente. Statesmen will utilize the historical experience of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They are not losing sight ofthe fact that the small countries made a substantial contribution to the preparation and holding of that forum. The actual appearanceof the Final Act was the result of constructive cooperation and sensible compromise among participating states, accompanied by observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and reciprocal consideration of one another's legitimate interests.

The role played by small countries in the implementation of the Helsinki accords would be even greater if all their governments were to give paramount importance to the true interests of their peoples. It is appropriate in this connection to recall the words spoken by Finland's outstanding statesman U.K. Kekkonen: "There were times when it was expedient for Finland, as for many other small states, to implement a policy that enabled it to remain inconspicuous.... Conditions have now changed, and it has become not only possible but also necessary to work actively for the sake of peace."

Unfortunately, this approach is not always typical of some governments. This becomes particularly clear when they are subjected to pressure by Washington. The amount of trans-Atlantic leverage is by no means small -- after all, a number of small West European states are members of NATO. From the very beginning, these states were assigned the role of "junior partners" within the bloc. From this viewpoint, their situation has now deteriorated, and in the eyes of Pentagon strategists the small countries are of interest only as bridgeheads in a potential theater of military operations. A network of military installations and radar stations has been developed on their territories, and maneuvers are held there regularly. The NATO bosses are not shy of pinning labels on them. They say of Norway, for example, that strategically it plays a more important role than "the country's size permits," and they describe Denmark as "the No 1 strategic point."

Trying to cover up the cynical statements by their own military, NATO's propaganda services do their utmost to trumpet the "Soviet threat," riddling the airwaves and saturating the small countries with newspaper lies. However, by no means everyone who is exposed to NATO's propaganda believes it and by no means everyone who is subjected to Washington's unprecedented pressure succumbs to it. Denmark's Folketing, for example, forced the government to oppose the deployment of arms in space and participation in the development and testing of space weapons. The Norwegian Government also made a similar decision. A few days ago, Iceland banned ships carrying nuclear weapons from entering its waters.

The NATO strategists are faced with the following fact: Out of five West European countries where U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles were scheduled for deployment, it was the small ones that offered the strongest resistance to the nuclear planners.

The most destructive wars in the past began in Europe. Each of these wars invariably exacted its terrible price not only from large but also from small countries. Only Switzerland and Sweden have not been burned by the fires of war in the last century.

Now it is the duty of all states -- regardless of their size, social system, or membership of any alliance or group of nonaligned and neutral states -- to do everything possible by joint efforts to uphold world peace, improve the political climate, and revive the atmosphere of trust in international relations.

As the Moscow meetings between Soviet leaders and leaders of foreign countries last March confirmed, the Soviet Union is on the side of good-neighborliness, the side of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, be they large, medium, or small. Their weight and prestige must not be measured only in square kilometers and population size. The USSR advocates that the true interests of all countries be respected, and that the voice of each of them ring out confidently and loudly in international life.

ARKHIPOV, FRENCH ENVOY DISCUSS TRADE TIES

PM291401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Developing Relations"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J.-B. Raimond, French ambassador to the USSR, on 24 April at the latter's request. They discussed questions of further developing trade and economic relations between the USSR and France.

FRENCH EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH MARCHUK

LD292048 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The French minister of national education made an official visit to the USSR 24-29 April on the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. During his trip he met with Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and officials from several ministries and departments. He was also received at the CPSU Central Committee. The minister and the people accompanying him visited [placename indistinct]. Talks were held on the possibility of developing bilateral cooperation in education and science, as well as on certain international questions.

1935 SOVIET-FRENCH MUTUAL AID TREATY RECALLED

PM011530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "A Lesson Which Must Not Be Forgotten"]

[Text] There have been events in international life which for one reason or another were not destined to play the important historical role intended for them, but which nonetheless should not be forgotten. One of these, for instance, was the treaty on mutual aid signed 50 years ago, 2 May 1935, between the Soviet Union and France.

It was a time when the threat to peace in Europe from Hitler's Germany was becoming increasingly clear. The most important task was to prevent a war. The Soviet Union advocated the creation of a system of collective security capable of blocking the aggressor's way to accomplish this.

People in France could not help see the threat from Germany that was hanging over them. At the insistence of democratic circles and realistically minded politicians, the French Government entered into talks with the USSR that resulted in the signing of the aforesaid treaty.

The essence of this document was that it bound both sides to give each other "immediate aid and support" in the event of an unprovoked attack on either of them. Given strict observance by both sides, it would have been a serious obstacle to fascist aggression, especially as a similar treaty was soon concluded between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, which the aggressors planned to make one of their first victims.

The Soviet Union repeatedly provided concrete proof of its fidelity to its allied duty. However, influential reactionary circles in France, blinded by anticommunism, essentially sabotaged the Soviet-French treaty from the outset. They were also guided by a short-sighted policy when they made every effort to prevent the signing of a military convention with the USSR that would have specified the forms and scale of the military aid given to each other and to Czechoslovakia in the event of a German attack.

While maneuvering on the question of concluding a military convention with the USSR, French diplomats at the same time were conducting secret talks with representatives of the Nazi reich. This was the capitulationist policy that culminated in fall 1939 in the shameful Munich deal between the rulers of Germany, Italy, Britain, and France, which left Czechoslovakia at the mercy of Hitler's Germany. The same year a French-German declaration was signed which to all intents and purposes nullified the Soviet-French mutual aid treaty.

The events, whose subsequent development is well known, were the logical consequence of this antinational, criminal policy on the part of French reaction. Fascist Germany unleashed World War II on 1 September 1939. German fascist troops invaded Franch 12 May 1940 and took Paris unopposed 14 June. French ruling circles, betraying their own people, accepted the capitulation terms dictated by Hitler 22 June.

Soviet-French combat cooperation emerged only during World War II. The Soviet Armed Forces, making the decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany, liberated the peoples of many European countries. As General C. de Gaulle stressed, it was Soviet Russia that played the main role in the liberation of France.

The results of the war graphically confirmed the commonality of the two countries' interests and the enduring importance of their joint actions for ensuring peace and security in Europe and beyond. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism this lesson is particularly topical.

NORWEGIAN-FINNISH DIFFERENCES EXAMINED

PM020907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov "Pertinent Remarks": "Questions Remain"]

[Text] Oslo — For the first time in 8 years, a Finnish foreign minister has paid an official visit to Norway. Of course, Norwegian-Finnish contacts are developing intensively. President M. Koivisto visited Oslo 2 years ago. Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch has been Helsinki's guest. Yet, this trip by Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen has attracted special attention.

On the eve of the visit the Finnish newspaper HUFVUDSTADSBLADET admitted that relations between the two countries cannot be called "unproblematic." Starting in the seventies, commentators have repeatedly noted a cooling of Finnish-Norwegian relations. One of the reasons, so SUOMEN KUVALEHTI believes, is that for several years Norway has shown mistrust of Helsinki's political initiatives. It is not an easy matter to determine the reasons for this.

The search for the answer invariably leads commentators to the time when Norway crossed the threshold of the North Atlantic bloc and thereby tied itself to NATO's aggressive course. Contrary to the Atlanticists' assertions, that step did not help to strengthen security and resulted in increased tension in northern Europe.

Norway, which has been turned into NATO's military firing range, has become a source of constant alarm to the northerners. In the past E. Edvardsen, a Norwegian major, raised the veil of secrecy slightly by imparting that the Atlanticists do not rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons in northern Finland in the event of a so-called "crisis situation." Something else is also known: Back in the sixties, the Pentagon included Finland in a list of targets that might be subjected to nuclear bombing.

Eight airfields in Norway have now been equipped to receive U.S. Air Force bomber squadrons. U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines with nuclear weapons on board are constantly cruising in the Norwegian Sea. Stocks of weapons and ammunition have been created in the Trondelag region for U.S. Marines. It is hardly possible to feel calm in such company.

It is known that as long ago as 1965, U.K. Kekkonen, who was then president of Finland, proposed the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military actions in the Finnish-Norwegian border region. His initiative for the creation of a nuclear-free zone was also aimed at improving the situation and strengthening the region's security. However, not one of those proposals, which elicited a negative reaction from NATO, received the support of the Norwegian side.

Commentators believed that the approach of the parliamentary election would force Prime Minister K. Willoch and Foreign Minister S. Stray to somewhat tone down the categoric nature of their statements regarding Helsinki's initiatives.

It has to be admitted that the commentators were not mistaken, and K. Willoch and S. Stray really have toned down their judgments somewhat. Whereas they previously rejected outright the idea of a nuclear-free north, they have now dredged up the thesis used during the election campaign 4 years ago which purports that a regional nuclear-free zone is supposedly of no practical significance unless it is backed up by a broad accord between the United States and the Soviet Union. In this way, Oslo has once again unambiguously confirmed its reluctance to take concrete steps on the way to a nuclear-free north. The Norwegian Government has replied in approximately the same tone to another Helsinki initiative.

The newspaper HUFVUDSTADSBLADET entitled its commentaries on the results of the visit. "Two Ministries -- Two Viewpoints." It accompanied that headline with a question mark. There is no denying that. The questions remain. Oslo does not intend to remove them, although they are directly connected with peace and security in northern Europe.

NAVAL DETACHMENT PAYS 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO ALGIERS

LD021005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 2 May (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the antisubmarine cruiser Kiev, destroyer Otchayannyy, and the escort ship Zadornyy, under the command of Vice Admiral Valentin Selivanov, arrived in the port of Algiers today on an official friendly visit.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN HOUSING MINISTER

PM011041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Belayat, Algerian minister of urban planning, construction, and housing, 25 April and held a conversation with him on questions of further developing trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Algeria.

M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA CITES SUDANESE LEADERS ON SITUATION

Prime Minister on USSR Ties

PM011321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada and TASS correspondent Ye. Korobov: "Sudan: Urgent Task"]

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Apr -- Sudan advocates the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the country's prime minister, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, has said in a talk with Soviet journalists. He noted that Sudan proceeds from the desire for good-neighborliness with all states of the region, the observance of the principles of nonalignment, and nonparticipation in military blocs.

Touching on the domestic situation, the Sudanese prime minister said that eliminating the consequences of the rule of Numayri's deposed regime is the most urgent task. The country's economy has found itself in a particularly grave situation. With a view to normalizing the economy and improving the people's living standard, it is planned primarily to take steps to accelerate the growth of national production. It is planned to settle the problem of southern Sudan by granting the region "democratic autonomy." A decree has been issued instructing government troops to halt hostilities against south Sudanese insurgent forces.

Considering the complexity of the political situation, the supporters of Sudan's development along the path of democracy and progress are calling for the cohesion of all national forces.

CP Leader on Party Status

PM011053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "M.I. Nuqud Interview"]

[Text] Paris, 26 Apr -- The Sudanese Communist Party [SCP] has recently been legalized and its leaders are taking part in all meetings with the Transitional Military Council and other parties and trade union organizations, M.I. Nuqud, general secretary of the SCP Central Committee, has stated in an interview for the newspaper L'HUMANITE. He observed that the party is reorganizing its forces at the present stage and is intent on exercising all its political rights and mobilizing working people so that they too exercise these rights and occupy an appropriate place in the democratization process.

Regarding the country's economic situation, M.I. Nuqud observed that its sharp deterioration was chiefly caused by the "recommendations" imposed on Sudan by the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the drought in a number of African countries. He called for the rejection of pro-Western organizations' directives for a reform of the tax system, for the return of capital taken from country, and for the confiscation of the large sums plundered by the parasitic stratum created by the Numayri regime. M.I. Nuqud advocated developing normal relations between the Sudan and its neighbors and limiting U.S. interference in the country's affairs.

MURPHY MEETS EGYPTIAN MINISTER, ENDS TOUR

PM010947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Pavlov report: "With the Same Baggage"]

[Text] On 28 April U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy made a brief return visit to the Egyptian capital following talks in Jordan, Israel, Syria, and Lebanon. He met with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, whom he acquainted with the results of his mission to the aforementioned countries, Cairo television reports. Afterward the U.S emissary departed for Washington. Local observers note that the U.S. emissary's visit again demonstrated that the U.S. Adminisration is protecting its own interests and the interests of its strategic ally Israel in the Near East and that it is stubbornly continuing to deny the role of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in the Near East settlement process.

TASS CITES 30 APR IRAN, IRAQ BATTLE REPORTS

LD301142 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 30 TASS -- An Iraqi unit supported by artillery and tanks has captured an Iranian position "east of the River Tigris", the Iraqi High Military Command said in a communique. Also in the same area helicopters fired at Iranian units, causing them large manpower and materiel losses. Artillery and mortar fire in the front's southern sector destroyed enemy engineering structures and field ammunition depots. Artillery shoot-outs continued in the central and northern sectors of the front. Iranian artillery shelled the city of Mandali.

Nicosia April 30 TASS -- Iranian artillery in the past 24 hours pounded Iraqi Army positions in the front's northern and central sectors, inflicting manpower losses on the enemy and destroying a number of artillery emplacements, the news agency IRNA of Iran reported. In the front's southern sector enemy attempts to push into areas controlled by the Iranian Army were repulsed.

MORE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER MAY DAY EDITORIALS

PRAVDA on Importance of Labor

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "May Day Marches Across the Country"]

[Text] Scarlet revolutionary banners are fluttering all over the world today. Progressive people on all continents are celebrating May Day -- the working people's day of international solidarity.

Every May Day holiday on Soviet soil has its own distinctive features. The countenance of the present May Day is also unrepeatable. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which examined the question of the convocation of the next, 27th, party congress and the tasks connected with its preparation and holding, lend it a special hue. The forthcoming congress will be a new epoch-making milestone on our country's path to communism. Its significance is determined by the paramount importance of the questions submitted for discussion. Soviet people unanimously support and approve the plenum's decisions. Throughout the country competition is expanding for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of the targets for the year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The proud word "labor" is emblazoned on the May Day banners. In accordance with a good tradition, the leading production workers and winners of pre-May Day socialist competition will march at the head of the festive columns today. The party has set Soviet people great tasks. It is a case of achieving qualitative changes and advances in all spheres of life enabling our country to scale new heights. In strengthening their organization and discipline, urban and rural workers are seeking reserves for growth and striving to make more active use of them. These reserves do exist in practice at every enterprise, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Putting them into operation immediately means obtaining a tangible return right now. Here, of course, the decisive role belongs to the labor collectives and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Gray-haired veterans of the Great Patriotic War crowned with the motherland's awards will march in the May Day columns. They are still in service and making a great contribution to the consolidation of the country's economic and defense might and the younger generation's patriotic education. Our victory has completely revealed the advantages of socialism and its tremendous economic and sociopolitical and spiritual potential. This was a victory for the Soviet state created by Lenin, the most progressive social order, the socialist economic system, and Marxist-Leninist ideology. It convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and people and the indestructibility of the alliance of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, and the friendship and fraternity of the USSR people. Our people paid a high price for the victory. Some 20 million gave their lives for the freedom of the socialist fatherland and the ideals of communism. The party and all Soviet people are sacredly loyal to their bright memory. No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten! For us there is no feeling more precious than love for the motherland and loyalty to our international duty.

The call from the collectives of the enterprises and organizations of the Hero Cities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Volgograd to hold an All-Union Communist Subbotnik on 4 May to celebrate the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War has been welcomed everywhere with enthusiasm and has met with support in the hearts of millions. May the shock labor of millions be an imposing monument to the creators and makers of the victory over fascism!

Slogans of peace are on the May Day banners. This holiday has always been a symbol of the indissoluble link between peace and socialism. In the present complex international situation we appeal to the peoples of all countries to step up the struggle to eliminate the threat of world nuclear war, to prevent the arms race in space, and to halt it on earth and totally eliminate nuclear weapons. By joint efforts we can preserve peace and thwart the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism. Now more than ever, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, political will is necessary for the sake of peace on earth and a better future. The Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state -- a policy of the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and of broad international cooperation -- is aimed at this.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are marching today in single formation with the Soviet people in the festive columns. We have a common historical destiny. Our links are firm and indestructible. We are inspired by a common goal -- communism. The unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid was convincing evidence of that. History knows no other alliance in which relations are based on full equality and comradely mutual aid between sovereign states. This alliance is vitally necessary to all its members and necessary for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. The community of fraternal states and its economic and defense might are indestructible!

The May Day holiday is a holiday of the working people's class solidarity. In the struggle for peace and social progress Lenin's party cooperates closely with the communist workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and actively advocates the unity of action of all revolutionary forces.

May Day is marching across the country. Millions of Soviet people will be out onto the city and village streets today in the festive columns, will go out, as Lenin put it, "to show their strength," with firm confidence in the future.

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to new victories in communist creation!"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Looks Ahead

PM011501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Scarlet Banners Flutter"]

[Excerpt] Soviet people are celebrating the May Day holiday in a good mood, an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm, and under the profound impression of the work of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which discussed major, complex questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state and made the decision to convene the next CPSU Congress on 25 February 1986. Throughout the country a patriotic movement to fittingly greet the 27th party congress is now being mounted. Soviet people warmly and unanimously approve and support the party's policy and its deeds, and plans, which express the vital interests of the people. We are rallying our ranks still more closely around Lenin's party and expressing the inflexible determination to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might by selfless labor, to successfully fulfill the plan for 1985, and to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan worthily.

Our May Day holiday this year is also noteworthy because it comes before a great, important date -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, a victory of world historic significance. Our victory was a triumph of reason over madness, a victory of progress over reaction and of humanity over barbarity, a victory of socialism over the obscurantism of imperialism. Soviet people are attentively trying to get to grips with the report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. It shows our country's successes, reveals shortcomings and omissions, lays down ways and means to overcome them, and sets tasks for today and the future.

Our country has achieved great successes in all spheres of social life. The things the participants in the first May Day meetings in Russia dreamed of have become a reality and a vital fact in our developed socialist society -- a society of genuine freedom and democracy. We must now move on from the targets reached. The party's strategic line is the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of our life.

The party's tireless concern for the further flourishing of our motherland, for the acceleration of its socioeconomic development, and for the people's good and happiness engenders in Soviet people new forces, creative energy, and the ardent desire to make a worthy contribution through their selfless labor to the realization of the CPSU's plans. The party's call -- to persistently struggle to improve production efficiency, increase labor productivity, accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve output quality, save physical resources, and strengthen discipline and organization -- finds a lively response among the broad masses of working people and is being realized in their inspired and creative labor.

In order to resolve the grandiose creative tasks, our people need lasting and unshakable world peace. The USSR's foreign policy is a policy of consolidating peace and security among the peoples and of broad international cooperation. The Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum said, states again and again that it will firmly follow Lenin's course of peace and peaceful coexistence determined by our social system, our morality, and world outlook.

However, through the fault of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the international situation continues to remain worrying and dangerous. Certain U.S. circles are not renouncing their intentions of securing a dominating position in the world, primarily in the military sense. These ambitious plans are hopeless. The Soviet Union and its allies will not permit this. We will continue, the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, to spare no efforts to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies and to ensure that nobody can take us unawares.

The decision to prolong the term of the Warsaw Treaty, adopted at a meeting of top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries, is imbued with concern for strengthening peace and international security and maintaining the established military-strategic balance, and servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces unanimously and ardently approve the results of the Warsaw meeting.

Communist creation, the strengthening of peace, and nationwide preparation for the glorious 40th victory anniversary and the 27th CPSU Congress -- these are the things that determine the whole atmosphere of today's May Day celebration.

The scarlet revolution banners point skyward, embodying the working people's proletarian internationalism in the struggle aga nst imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism. We march triumphantly beneath them in celebration columns, demonstrating the force of the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, the indissoluble unity and fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples, and the unity of the thoughts and deeds of the party and people. The party's strength lies in unity with the people! The strength of the people lies in unity with the party and in its leadership!

The CPSU Central Committee sologan sounds triumphantly above our May Day holiday columns:

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in communist creation!

REPUBLIC MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS DESCRIBED

TV on Republic Activities

LD012140 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 1 May, in its regular "Vremya" newscast, first carries a video report on the Moscow Red Square May Day parade. This is followed by an announcer reading reports on May Day ceremonies in various parts of the country. In the first report, identified by the caption "Leningrad," the announcer notes "those taking part in the demonstration were greeted by Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and city and oblast leaders.

In the next report the announcer says "the holiday demonstration in the Hero City of Minsk was opened by the collectives of Pervomayskiy Rayon." He notes "Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and other leaders of the republic were on the rostrum."

He goes on to note that the "Lenin Square in the capital of Uzbekistan" demonstration was "greeted by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and other leaders of the republic."

The announcer says that "the 1 May demonstration in the capital of Azerbaijan" was attended by "Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and other leaders of the republic" on the rostrum.

Next he reports that "representatives of workers' collectives of the Leninskiy Rayon marched in the first ranks of the demonstration in Lithuania's capital." He says "the demonstration's participants were greeted by Comrade Griskevicius, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, and other leaders of the republic."

The announcer then notes "winners in the pre-May competition between workers of the Sovetskiy Rayon today opened the holiday demonstration in the capital of Moldavia. They were greeted by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, and other leaders of the republic."

He goes on to say "on the Komsomolskoye Quay in Latvia's capital are columns of the largest industrial rayon of the city, Proletarskiy." After mentioning some labor successes he says "present on the rostrum were Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, and other leaders of the republic."

The announcer then notes "columns of participants in the demonstration filled the avenues and squares of Kirgizia's capital." "The demonstration's participants were greeted by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, and other leaders of the republic."

He continues "the holiday procession in the capital of Tajikistan was greeted by Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, and other leaders of the republic."

Next, after a caption reading "Yerevan", he mentions Armenian workers' achievements, and notes "on the rostrum were Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, and other leaders of the republic."

He continues "the holiday demonstration in the capital of the Turkmen SSR were greeted by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, and other leaders of the republic."

In his concluding report on May Day demonstrations he notes "in Victory Square in the capital of Estonia are workers of Kalininskiy Rayon." After mentioning some of their achievements he says "the participants in the holiday procession were greeted by Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and other leaders of the republic."

Leaders Greet Marchers

LD011353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpt] Participants in the May Day parades were warmly greeted in Kiev by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; in Alma Ata, by Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; in Tbilisi, by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party. Participants in the celebration parades were also warmly greeted by party and local government leaders of the union republics of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

AUCCTU Hosts Reception

LD012149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions held a reception in honor of the foreign trade union and workers delegations that have come to Moscow to celebrate the day of workers international solidarity. Present at the reception were representatives of the trade union and workers movement from 115 countries of all continents, representatives from the World Federation of Trade Unions and other international trade union organizations, secretaries of the AUCCTU and other officials.

Comrade Shalyev, chairman of the AUCCTU, greeted the guests. Dev Kumar Ganguli, secretary of the WFTU, spoke in reply. The reception passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal international friendship.

ALIYEV LENIN DAY SPEECH PUBLISHED AS BROCHURE

PM011123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Triumph of Lenin's Ideas"]

[Text] A report entitled "The Historical Rightness of Lenin's Ideas and Deeds" by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been published as a separate brochure. The report was delivered on 22 April 1985 at a ceremonial session in Moscow marking the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The brochure has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

GEORGIANS POLL PUBLIC ON `PRIVATE-PROPERTYISM'

WA021316 Tblisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Mar 85

[Public opinion poll: "Your Opinion on the Status of the Struggle Against Private-Ownership Tendencies in the Republic"]

[Text] Dear Reader!

As you know, as a result of the consistent and purposeful activities of the Communist Party of Georgia, successes have been achieved in recent years in the matter of educating modern man and molding high communist morality and an active, vital position of working people. Significant progress has been made in the struggle against manifestations of private-ownership psychology and ethics of individual people.

An exceptionally important role in this matter belongs to the public, to each of us.

The experience of the party organization of Georgia confirms the need to turn systematically to the public opinion of the workers and comprehensively take it into account in the struggle against negative phenomena.

The proposed questionnaire will enable you to express views and appraisals pertaining to the various aspects of the struggle with private-ownership tendencies in the republic.

It is simple to fill out the questionnaire. To do this you should circle the number of the response which corresponds to your opinion. If the responses offered do not correspond to your opinion, please write in your response in the space specially provided for this.

You do not have to indicate your name or return address.

It is also easy to send the completed questionnaire. To do so, fold the form where indicated so that the address of the Georgian CP Central Committee Center for the Study, Formation and Forecasting of Public Opinion appears on one of the outer sides, and drop it in a mailbox. No stamp is needed.

01. WHAT KIND OF MANIFESTATIONS OF PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES INFRINGE UPON YOUR PERSONAL INTERESTS THE MOST?

001--misappropriation of state or public property by means of theft and robbery
002--misappropriation of state or public property by means of appropriation, embezzlement or misuse of official position
003--misappropriation of state, public or personal property by means of fraud
004--receiving or giving a bribe or being the middle-man in bribery
005--cheating customers and buyers in weighing, measuring and overcharging
006--speculation in consumer goods
007--speculation in agricultural products
008--illegal transport of export of agricultural products beyond the borders of the republic for purposes of enrichment
009--favoritism and nepotism
010--theft of citizens' personal property
011--renting out rooms at an increased price
012--unlawful seizure and use of state or kolkhoz lands for personal purposes
013--unlawful distribution and use of the limited materials of state organizations for individual housing construction
014--appropriation of public assets or other abuses in the construction and operation of residential housing cooperatives
015--abuses in the allocation of living space
016--illegally obtaining several apartments, circumventing existing rules and standards
017--bribery at weddings, christenings, funerals and so forth
018--destruction of natural resources for personal interests (cutting trees, poaching and so forth)
019--other (write in)_____

02. HOW DO YOU USUALLY REACT WHEN YOU PERSONALLY ENCOUNTER PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP MANIFESTATIONS IN THE BEHAVIOR OF OTHER PEOPLE?

020--I protest and try to see that the guilty party is punished
021--I protest, but do not take any action
022--I do not protest because I fear getting a reputation as a scandalmonger
023--I do not protest because I do not want to get into a conflict with these people
024--I do not protest because I believe this is only natural
025--other (write in)_____

03. IN YOUR OPINION, PRIMARILY IN WHICH SPHERES OF ACTIVITIES SHOULD THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES BE INTENSIFIED? (INDICATE NO MORE THAN FIVE.)

026--heavy industry
027--light industry
028--local industry
029--agriculture

030--trade
031--public dining
032--food industry
033--transportation
034--construction
035--municipal services
036--domestic services
037--science
038--culture
039--education
040--public health
041--other (write in)_____

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04. IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT SPECIFIC MEASURES ARE MOST EFFECTIVE IN FIGHTING PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES IN OUR REPUBLIC? (INDICATE NO MORE THAN FIVE.)

042--strict, unswerving observance of the principle of distribution of material wealth according to labor
043--creating an atmosphere of the inevitability of punishment for offenses
044--mobilizing public opinion toward condemning and reprimanding every specific manifestation of private-ownership tendencies
045--improving the work of administrative agencies (the procurator's office, the police, the court)
046--improving the personnel selection and placement system
047--improving existing legislation as it pertains to the struggle with private-ownership tendencies
048--ensuring strict accounting and control over products being produced
049--improving the wage and material incentive system
050--intensifying ideological and educational work with the workers
051--fighting against the influence of bourgeois ideology and morality
052--improving labor and moral indoctrination of the rising generation
053--increasing supervisors' responsibility for the status of the struggle with private-ownership tendencies
054--increasing the effectiveness of mass media (press, radio, television)
055--other (write in)_____

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05. HOW DO YOU ASSESS THE FIGHT AGAINST PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES IN YOUR CITY (RAYON) IN THE LAST 4-5 YEARS?

056--has intensified significantly
057--has intensified slightly
058--has not intensified
059--has slackened slightly
060--has slackened significantly
061--I find it hard to answer

06. IF YOU BELIEVE THAT THE STRUGGLE WITH PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES HAS INTENSIFIED IN YOUR CITY (RAYON) IN THE LAST 4-5 YEARS, THEN, IN YOUR OPINION, HAS IT YIELDED ANY SPECIFIC POSITIVE RESULTS?

062--yes
063--no
064--I find it hard to answer

07. IF YOU BELIEVE THAT THE STRUGGLE WITH PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES IN YOUR CITY (RAYON) HAS YIELDED SPECIFIC POSITIVE RESULTS IN THE LAST 4-5 YEARS, IN YOUR OPINION, HOW IS THIS EVIDENT? (write in)_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

08. IF YOU BELIEVE THAT THE STRUGGLE WITH PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES IN YOUR CITY (RAYON) HAS NOT YIELDED SPECIFIC POSITIVE RESULTS IN THE LAST 4-5 YEARS, IN YOUR OPINION, HOW IS THIS EVIDENT? (write in)_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

09. WHAT DANGER DOES THE SPREAD OF PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES PRESENT FOR OUR SOCIETY?

065--great danger
066--considerable danger
067--slight danger
068--no danger
069--I find it hard to answer

10. WHAT, IN YOUR OPINION, IS AT THE BASIS OF THE BEHAVIOR OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO DO NOT RESORT TO ILLEGAL ACTIONS TO SATISFY THEIR MATERIAL NEEDS?

070--inherent decency and high morals
071--good breeding and high culture
072--fear having a reputation as an unconscientious person
073--fear of losing the respect of family members and friends
074--fear of losing prestige among colleagues
075--fear of public censure and reprimand
076--realizing the inevitability of punishment
077--a desire to live quietly without unnecessary "troubles"
078--high material well-being
079--the lack of necessary "business-like" qualities
080--the lack of real opportunities
081--other (write in)_____
_____

11. PLEASE NOTE FROM WHAT INFORMATION SOURCES YOU MOST OFTEN FIND OUT ABOUT SPECIFIC MANIFESTATIONS OF PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST THEM.

082--republic newspapers
083--city (rayon) newspapers
084--large-circulation newspapers of enterprises and institutions
085--artistic literature
086--social and political literature
087--magazines
088--republic television
089--republic radio broadcasts
090--local (oblast, city, rayon) television or radio broadcasts
091--family conversations
092--conversations with fellow workers (schoolmates)
093--conversations with friends and close acquaintances
094--personal observations
095--rumors
096--meetings (party, trade union, Komsomol)
097--lessons in the system of Marxist-Leninist education
098--talks of agitators and political information specialists
099--public addresses of leaders of party, soviet and other organs
100--talks with supervisors at work (school)
101--public lectures
102--other (write in)_____

12. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THE ASSESSMENTS OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES GIVEN BY THE VARIOUS INFORMATION SOURCES?

Source	Agree Completely	Agree Partially	Disagree
Republic newspapers	103	124	145
City (rayon) newspapers	104	125	146
Large-circulation newspapers of enterprises and institutions	105	126	147
Artistic literature	106	127	148
Social and political literature	107	128	149
Magazines	108	129	150
Republic television	109	130	151
Republic radio broadcasts	110	131	152
Local (oblast, city, rayon) television and radio broadcasts	111	132	153
Family conversations	112	133	154
Conversations with fellow workers and schoolmates	113	134	155
Conversations with friends and close acquaintances	114	135	156
Personal observations	115	136	157

Rumors	116	137	158
Meetings (party, trade union, Komsomol)	117	138	159
Lessons in the system of Marxist-Leninist education	118	139	160
Talks of agitators and political information specialists	119	140	161
Public addresses of leaders of party, soviet and other organs	120	141	162
Talks with supervisors at work (school)	121	142	163
Public lectures	122	143	164
Other (write in)_____	123	144	165

13. WITH THE HELP OF WHICH OF THE METHODS LISTED CAN PEOPLE, IN YOUR OPINION, MOST QUICKLY RESOLVE PROBLEMS DISTURBING THEM RELATED TO OVERCOMING PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES??

166--letters to various party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs
167--letters, notes and articles to newspapers and for radio and television
168--talks with Soviet deputies
169--speeches at party, trade union, Komsomol and general meetings
170--talks with workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs
171--talks with representatives of the administration and leaders of social organizations of enterprises and institutions
172--other (write in)_____

14. WHAT, IN YOUR OPINION, DETERMINES THE EXTENT OF PEOPLE'S ACTIVENESS WHEN THEY SPEAK OUT ON THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS OF STRUGGLING WITH PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES?

173--confidence that their opinion is sufficiently competent
174--confidence that their opinion coincides with the official point of view on these problems
175--confidence that their opinion, even if it does not coincide with the official point of view on these problems, nevertheless is important and can be expressed
176--confidence that their opinion will be considered in solving these problems
177--other (write in)_____

15. ARE YOU MORALLY SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES IN THE LAST 4-5 YEARS?

178--yes
179--no
180--I find it hard to answer

16. WE ASK THAT YOU WRITE IN YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE STRUGGLE AGAINS PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

IN CONCLUSION WE ASK THAT YOU TELL US SOME INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.

17. SEX:

181--male
182--female

18. AGE:

183--17 years or less
184--18-29 years
185--30-39 years
186--40-49 years
187--50-59 years
188--60 years and over

19. EDUCATION:

189--primary
190--incomplete secondary
191--secondary
192--specialized secondary
193--incomplete higher
194--higher

20. PARTY MEMBERSHIP:

195--CPSU member
196--CPSU candidate-member
197--Komsomol member
198--non-party

21. OCCUPATION:

199--worker
200--kolkhoz farmer
201--sovkhoz worker
202--office worker
203--engineering and technical worker
204--secondary school student
205--vocational and technical school student
206--specialized secondary institution (school, tekhnikum) student
207--VUZ student

208--graduate student
209--other (write in)_____

22. NATIONALITY:

210--Georgian
211--Abkhazian
212--Osetian
213--Russian
214--Armenian
215--Azerbaijani
216--Ukranian
217--Jewish
218--Kurdish
219--Greek
220--other (write in)_____

23. FIELD OR AREA OF OCCUPATION:

221--heavy industry
222--light industry
223--food industry
224--local industry
225--construction
226--transportation
227--communications
228--agriculture
229--trade
230--public dining
231--marketing, procurement, supply
232--housing and municipal services
233--domestic services
234--education
235--culture and art
236--science
237--public health
238--social security
239-physical culture and sports
240--party work
241--trade union work
242--Komsomol work
243--police, procurator, court
244--press, radio, television
245--other (write in)_____

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Thank you for your cooperation.

380034, Tblisi, Dzherzhinskiy Street, 7

The Georgian CP Central Committee Center for the Study, Formation and Forecasting of Public Opinion.

PRAVDA REPORTS RESOLUTION ON LOCAL INDUSTRY

PM010912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 18 April 1985 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Local Industry in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000," which is part of the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere in 1986-2000.

The resolution envisages increasing the production of consumer goods at local industry enterprises by at least 30 percent in 1990 and by at least 80 percent in the year 2000 by comparison with 1985.

With a view to further increasing the production of high quality consumer goods and more fully satisfying the population's demand for these goods, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms have been instructed to elaborate and implement measures to further develop local industry in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000 which should provide for:

Increasing the production at local industry enterprises of cultural, everyday, and household goods, artistic craft goods, musical instruments, and other basic necessities in great demand among the population, and improving the quality and expanding the range of consumer goods;

Making wider use of local (including secondary) raw materials and of industrial and agricultural production waste to increase the production of consumer goods;

Strengthening the material and technical and raw material base and improving the standard of labor organization and production management;

Improving the utilization of fixed capital and production capacities, introducing new equipment and advanced technologies, further strengthening financial autonomy and increasing labor collectives' orientation toward the solution of tasks concerning the improvement of production efficiency and output quality, and also reducing the production of types of production and technical output that are not proper to the given sector;

Recruiting the collectives of industrial enterprises under union or republican jurisdiction, on contractual principles, to assist local industry enterprises in the retooling of production, in the mechanization of labor-intensive operations, and in supplying them with the necessary equipment, appliances, and instruments;

Reviewing the plans for the development and siting of local industry enterprises and individual installations, the intention being to provide for their organization and construction mainly in small- and medium-sized towns, worker settlements, and rural areas;

Improving the housing and consumer service conditions of local industry workers and the organization of their leisure and expanding the network of children's preschool institutions and Young Pioneer camps.

The appropriate ceilings on state capital investments for the development of local industry have been set for union republic councils of ministers in 1986-1990.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade have been instructed to make provision in their 1986-1990 plans for the allocation of highly productive industrial equipment and machines, equipment for the production of consumer goods at home, and industrial equipment and machines from the socialist countries to union republic councils of ministers for use by their ministries of local industry.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab have been instructed to make provision in the state plans for the USSR's economic and social development for allocating raw and other materials and industrial and agricultural production waste to union republic councils of ministers for use by local industry enterprises to produce consumer goods in quantities meeting the targets for the production of these goods according to the product lists and the contracts concluded with trading organizations, and also materials and equipment to perform work on the retooling of enterprises implemented with resources from the production development fund, the local industry development fund, the consumer goods fund, and the part of the profits left at the disposal of enterprises using the labor of invalids and pensioners.

The USSR Gosplan, together with the parent ministries and the union republic councils of ministers, has been instructed to examine the volume of production of goods featured on the products list assigned to them in the light of their production at local industry enterprises in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000.

The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Machine Builging, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry have been instructed to ensure in 1985-1989 the elaboration and organization of the series production for local industry enterprises of the equipment, machines, and materials envisaged by the present resolution.

It has been deemed expedient to extend to union republic ministries of local industry and to production associations (enterprises) under their jurisdiction that are not participating in the economic experiment a number of the provisions of USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions No 664 dated 14 July 1983 and No 1044 dated 8 October 1984.

The union republic councils of ministers, by agreement with the relevant USSR ministries, must, according to the established procedure and with due consideration for economic expediency, transfer to the jurisdiction of the relevant USSR ministries local industry production facilities and enterprises producing types of industry production facilities and enterprises producing types of output that are not proper to local industry, and also transfer to the jurisdiction of union republic ministries of local industry individual enterprises that are currently under USSR ministries and that produce consumer goods whose manufacturing techniques are simple.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to take measures to improve the work of institutes under the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry in performing their functions as parent organizations for the conduct of scientific research and planning and design work in the sphere of the development of local industry in the country, and also to step up the coordination of this work.

The leaders of local industry enterprises and organizations are authorized to hire as home workers persons wishing to work at home in their free time when not engaged in their basic work, regardless of the category of their activity. It has been resolved that the limitations stipulated by the legislation on the holding of two jobs do not apply to such persons.

Union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to institute constant monitoring of the implementation of the measures envisaged by the present resolution, enhance the responsibility of the leaders of local industry associations and enterprises for the fulfillment to consumer goods production plans, and step up the role played by primary party organizations and labor collectives in the struggle to further increase the production and improve the range and quality of goods and in the quest for the fuller utilization of reserves for further boosting the production of articles that are in short supply in trade.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed their confidence that the party, soviet, and trade union organizations and labor collectives in local industry enterprises will take all measures to unconditionally meet the targets set by the present resolution.

FERROUS METALLURGY PRODUCTION IMPROVING

LD302307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The difficult situation in ferrous metallurgy is improving. Following the large shortfall, which occurred here in the first months, the industry's workers have, for the first time since the beginning of the year, fulfilled the monthly plan for April. Judging by preliminary data, the additional quantity received is considerable: 30,000 tons of sinter cake and pellet, more than 100,000 tons of rolled stock. Once again in the ranks of the leaders are such major enterprises of the industry as the Magnitogorsk, Novolipetskiy Nizhniy Tagil, and Cherpovets Combines and Azovstal. The Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Combine and Red October Works significantly improved their indices.

The metal-workers' success is a source of joy: Their work is becoming more rythmical; they are beginning to pay off their debt. The workers of related industries -- the coal and gas industries and of the Ministry of Power and Electrification -- who have given them all the help they could have earned great merit in this. The metal-workers are awaiting the same kind of help from the railway-workers, whose work as before is provoking much criticism.

BRIEFS

FAR EASTERN LINE SEASON STARTS -- The Far Eastern shipping line has completed its preparations for the 1985 Artic navigation season. The MV Taygonos has already called at Vanino Port, where cargo was loaded destined for the far north's inhabitants. After calling at Vladivostok to pick up the remaining crew members, the season's first supply ship will sail for Chukotka. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Apr 85 LD]

ARMY DIRECTORATE DEBATES POLITICAL TRAINING

PM291320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "To Improve Young People's Ideological Tempering"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to comprehensively analyze work by political organs and party and Komsomol organizations in a number of Transcaucasian Military District subunits and units on the ideological-political and moral education of young people in the Army in the light of the party's present demands. Taking part were representatives of the political directorates of branches of the Armed Forces, political organs of categories of troops, and leading Army and Navy Komsomol workers. A report by Colonel L. Timin was heard.

It was noted at the conference that, fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and the recommendations of the 5th All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are tirelessly building up their efforts to improve the ideological-political and moral tempering of young people in the Army. They are purposefully molding a firm Marxist-Leninist world outlook in Komsomol members and all servicemen and are inculcating profound communist conviction, boundless devotion to the socialist motherland, and readiness to accomplish feats by using examples from Vladimir Ilich Lenin's life and work and the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people. The work carried out is now more specific. It is more closely linked with the solution of tasks concerning the combat readiness of subunits and units, the cohesion of servicemen's collectives, the establishment of an atmosphere of friendship and soldierly comradeship in them, and the unconditional fulfillment of pledges in the socialist competition beneath the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Komsomol organizations are persistently struggling to ensure that Komsomol members set a personal example in all forms of political study, seeking to ensure organic unity between acquired knowledge and the impeccable execution of their service duties. The specific features of the different categories of servicemen and their educational and cultural levels are taken more fully into account. In particular, more attention is devoted to young officers. The results of the winter study period testify that the growth of personnel's political awareness is graphically displayed in specific achievements in combat training and in new patriotic initiatives.

At the same time, the conference noted that fuller use must be made of the rich opportunities to improve the entire organization of the ideological-political and moral education of young people in the Army. It is necessary to enhance the efficiency of the Komsomol's efforts and resolutely eradicate formalism, red tape, and stereotyped thinking. Unfortunately, quite a few Komsomol organizations still work without initiative, ardor, or creative quest, react inadequately to servicemen's spiritual needs, analyze superficially enthusiasms among young people, and do not always impart the proper ideological direction to these enthusiasms.

Nothing is insignificant in educational work, it was said at the conference. It is impossible to expect high returns in the ideological and moral elevation of the serviceman's personality when the main attention is paid to large-scale measures, often designed solely for appearances, and specific work with people, the so-called petty matters that ultimately produce tangible results, is relegated to the background.

The concerns of the Komsomol members leading political study groups and their assistants must be investigated in greater depth. The work being done within the framework of the All-Union Leninist Review "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress decision!" and the events beneath the slogan "Line up with the banners of victory" must be more closely connected with the material studied at political classes, and active use must be made of the mass agitation and propaganda media for these purposes. It must always be borne in mind that the main way of successfully solving combat training tasks and strengthening discipline lies via man and via his knowledge, convictions, and active life stance.

The effectiveness of the Komsomol's work to improve the ideological-political and moral tempering of young people in the Army depends largely on the stance of political organs, party organizations, and all Communists, the conference emphasized. Drawing fresh new strength from wise party leadership and enriching their skills in specific practical work, Komsomol organizations are called upon, in the light of the complex international situation, to rally servicemen even more closely around the beloved Communist Party and to instill in them devotion to the Leninist ideals, the greatest political and class vigilance, and constant readiness to perform with weapon in hand their patriotic and international duty to defend the gains of socialism.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum provide powerful impetus for further enhancing the effectiveness and improving the forms and methods of Komsomol work with young people in the Army.

The conference results were summed up by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

MARSHAL TOLUBKO LAUDS ROCKET FORCES' READINESS

PM301211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "Always in Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] The creation of Soviet nuclear missile power was not just a victory in military terms. It was also a tremendous political victory of incalculable international significance. Aggressors could no longer hide from the inevitable retribution anywhere in the world.

However, the imperialist states' ruling circles, refusing to assess the situation soberly, stubbornly continued their adventurist "position of strength" policy. The United States and other NATO countries feverishly built up their arsenals of armaments, boosted their military budgets, and increased the number of their military bases.

Considering the growth of imperialism's aggressiveness, the Communist Party and Soviet state continued to equip the Armed Forces with improved types of nuclear missiles, including strategic missiles, as an important factor for deterring imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The need arose for the supreme military and political leadership to have powerfull forces and facilities at its disposal enabling it to directly resolve the main tasks of repulsing aggression and routing any aggressor. At that time this goal was best achieved by concentrating the main strategic nuclear missile systems within an independent branch of the Armed Forces. Proceeding from this, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government adopted a decision to create the Strategic Rocket Forces.

This meant that the Soviet state's Armed Forces had entered a qualitatively new stage in their development characterized by a further growth in their might and a sharp increase in their combat potential for ensuring the socialist fatherland's reliable defense.

Our forces are now equipped with the most sophisticated missile complexes with all their operational and combat application processes automated to the maximum degree. They have a high level of combat readiness. There has been a considerable increase in the reliability of the hardware and in its accuracy and strike effectiveness.

There is more to missiles than the weapon itself. It consists of a package of the most complex equipment and systems ensuring that the missiles are ready for immediate firing. It is a particular feature of these weapons that they are capable of hitting regardless of weather or distance. In recent years the missile forces' combat readiness has increased immeasurably. Whereas during the period of formation it took many hours to prepare a missile for firing, now it takes just seconds.

The rocket forces' strength is multiplied many times by the remarkable moral-political and combat qualities of the servicemen entrusted with this awesome weaponry. Soviet missilemen are people of ideological conviction, boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland, who know and love their profession. The overwhelming majority of them are Communists or Komsomol members. Missile units and subunits are headed by politically mature officers, comprehsnsively trained in military and technical matters. Among the pacesetting commanders and political workers one could name such officers as V. Goryntsev, K. Maslov, I. Molozhayev, N. Nekrashevich, A. Kasyanov, A. Stankevich, and Yu. Vasin. Many of them have received state awards for high achievements in combat and political training. The successes of these and, indeed, many other officers are based on the comprehensive implementation of ideological and organizational measures aimed at steadily enhancing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline.

The Strategic Rocket Forces are in constant combat readiness; combat readiness such as that is a multifaceted concept. It represents a fusion of forces' technical equipment, high combat training, moral-political, psychological, and physical tempering, organization, and readiness of every serviceman to perform great deeds in the name of fulfilling his duty to the motherland. Our forces' constant combat readiness is based on strategic missilemen's special service regime of continuous combat duty. This makes it possible to bring into operation virtually instantaneously a powerful complex of orders and systems capable of reliably defending the country against all aggression.

The international situation remains alarming and dangerous through imperialism's fault. The responsibility for the situation that has taken shape rests primarily on the U.S. ruling circles. "They are continuing to promote the arms race and sabotage disarmament, as the world community well knows," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. "More and more new types of weapons of mass destruction are being created on their initiative. They are now trying to extend the arms race to space. The situation in the world is being destabilized by the hundreds of U.S. military bases scattered about the globe."

Missilemen, like all Soviet servicemen, understand that, in this complex international situation, it is more important than ever to maintain our motherland's defense capability at a level that will ensure that potential aggressors are well aware that any encroachment on the security of the Soviet land or its allies or on Soviet people's peaceful life will meet with a crushing retaliatory blow.

Soviet missilemen are deeply aware of the high responsibility placed on them in the cause of defending the motherland. Closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, like all Armed Forces' servicemen they are always alert, always in combat readiness.

MARSHAL KURKOTKIN GREETS VICTORY TOURIST RALLY

PM301057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[S. Nechayuk report: "Rally Ends"]

[Excerpts] The fourth All-Army rally of tourists to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory has ended. More than 150,000 marches and excursions to sites of the Soviet people's combat and labor glory took place during the rally.

On 25 April, at a ceremonial meeting to sum up the results of the rally, a message was read out from Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, in which he noted the great mass political work done by the participants in the rally in publicizing the worldwide historical significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the enhanced activeness of the military tourists, and their high level of moral and physical training.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV MEETS WITH NAVY VETERANS

PM010950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Captain 2d Class D. Ilyuk report: "Meeting With Veterans"]

[Text] A meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet poeple's great victory in the Great Patriotic War has been held between the Navy Military Council and Navy veterans. A report was delivered at it by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral V.N. Alekseyev, retired Admiral S. Ye. Zakharov, and others shared experience of the work of veterans organizations. Admiral P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting.